ROUTLEDGE & Co
Real Estate and
FINANCIAL BROKERS
48 Government Street.

The Daily Colonist.

MONEY —IN OUR— INSIDE LOTS. A FEW LEFT.
D. W. MORROW & CO.,
60 Government Street.

VOL. LXV--NO 69. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1891. THIRTY-THIRD YEAR

D. R. HARRIS. N. P. SNOWDEN.

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1858.)

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance (Fire, Life and Marine) Agents, Notaries Public and Surveyors.

Town Property and Farming Lands

FOR SALE OR ON LEASE.

MONEY TO LOAN

In Large or small amounts at lowest current rates of interest. Estates Managed and Rents Collected.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

LAND and INVESTMENT AGENCY, L'd

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON: T. D. GALPIN, T. ALLSOP, W. WALTER.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.
MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates.
Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on easy terms.
Time deposits in large or small amounts received at interest.

LOCAL DIRECTORS: HENRY S. MASON, C. A. HOLLAND

Victoria, B. C., May 19th 1887. e24-tf-dw

SEA VIEW!

Extension "C" of the Work Estate.

This beautifully situated property on Hillside Avenue has now been surveyed into Town Lots (with 60 ft. streets intervening) and is now for sale.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

A. W. JONES & BRIDGMAN,

BASTION STREET.

junel

GENERAL REDUCTIONS

ARE NOW BEING MADE IN ALL OUR LINES OF

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, ETC.

DAVIDSON BROS

55 YATES STREET.

se30-t

J. D. PEMBERTON. F. B. PEMBERTON. Notary Public.

PEMBERTON & SON,

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

Town, Suburban Property and Farm Lands for Sale.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON APPROVED SECURITY AT CURRENT RATES.

fe27 P. O. BOX 246, VICTORIA.

GREAT FALL

—60— GOVERNMENT STREET.

in Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloths, Linoleums, etc. Call and examine the Elegant Sideboards, Bedroom Suites, Extension Tables, Ottomans, Antique Oak Furniture, Japanese Goat Rugs.

LOCKHART & CO'S

UNDERTAKERS.

Parlors: Corner Broad Street and Trounce Ave.

Selling all lines at a large reduction for thirty days. Best goods for the least money in the city. A fine assortment to choose from. Seeing is believing. Call and be convinced. Prices right.

FURNITURE.

ja24

30,000 ACRES OF TIMBER AND COAL LAND FOR SALE.

House and Lot, James Bay.
Survey Contracts taken in any portion of the United States or British Columbia.

W. E. DEVEREUX & CO.

CIVIL ENGINEERS, ETC.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—On Saturday last, a Masonic Shrine Jewel, with owner's name engraved thereon. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at Driard House. mr3-3t

LOST—A Black and White Setter Puppy (bitch). Five dollars will be paid to anyone returning same to the "Boomerang" Court Alley. mr3-6t

TO LET—Furnished front room. Apply P.O. Box 359. mr3-tf

FOR SALE—Lots on Craigflower Road from $350. About 2 acres of land, Cook St. Extension, with a frontage of 770 feet and back 692 feet, house 7 rooms, barn and stable, etc., $2,500. House and lot, 4th St., Work Estate, $2,075. Acre property, $320 per acre, Lake Hill. Front lot, Devonshire Road, Spring Ridge, $475. Large house and lot, large stable, quite new, everything in first class order, $3,200; house and two lots, Spring Ridge, $1,600. Apply A. Toller & Co., 18 Broad St. mr3-1m

$25 REWARD.

The undersigned will pay the above sum to anyone giving information that will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who have twice torn down during the night the papers on his bulletin boards.

F. CAMPBELL.
March 2nd, 1891. mr3

FOR THE NORTH.
The Steamer
BARBARA BOSCOWITZ
WILL SAIL ON
Friday, March 6, at 7 p.m.
From Janion's Wharf for Fort Simpson and way ports.
For freight or passage apply to
CAPT. J. D. WARREN,
fe12 115 Government street.

WE GIVE CREDIT

To the man who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before. Why not give credit to the merchant who makes two bargains where others make one?

WE GIVE CREDIT

To the man who makes money for himself. Why not give credit to the merchant who makes money for other people?

Our Cash System

Enables us to make two bargains for one, and to save money for other people. We buy and sell for cash, and we buy better and lower, and sell better and lower than any

Credit-Crippled Competitor.

Come with cash and see what advantage it gives in prices and quality of goods. When buying of us you are not paying other people's debts.

Full stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

MECHANICS' CASH CLOTHING STORE

55 JOHNSON ST.

mr3 6t

CASTLE & SON,

MONTREAL,

Artists in Stained and Leaded Glass.

MEMORIAL BRASSES, LECTERNS, FONTS, PULPITS, SCREENS, &c.

Agents for Harrington (Coventry, Eng.) Patent Tubular Chime Bells.

For prices and information address

JOSEPH W. RICHARDS,
58 Quadra St., Victoria.
mrl-1m-tts

AUCTION SALE.

FURNITURE.

THIS DAY,

AT 11 A.M.

I will sell by Auction on the premises, No. 139 Fort Street, all the Furniture and effects contained therein, being Parlor, Dining, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

G. BYRNES, - AUCTIONEER.

fe28

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING,

130 YATES STREET—Now prepared to undertake orders for all the latest styles at shortest notice. Prices reasonable. Street costumes from $5 and upwards. ja18-1m

STRAYED on to Goodacre's farm, one Red Muley Cow, with white on belly and jaws; owner can have same by paying expenses. L. Goodacre. mrl

THE EMPRESS NOT ANGRY.

She Writes a Letter to the Kaiser Begging Him to Keep Cool.

Big Winning at Monte Carlo—Reception to American Residents at Rome.

The European Cloud.

BERLIN, March 1.— The action of the government in regard to passports in Alsace-Lorraine is ill-received by some Conservatives as well as by the Freissinnige party. The Kreuz Zeitung speculates upon the probability of war with France, and after upbraiding the Germans for being of too patient and sluggish a temperament, and expressing doubts of the friendship of Italy and England, it says Germany having failed to secure the love of Europe, ought to endeavor to obtain its respect.

The Journal de St. Petersburg hopes that efforts will be made on both sides to remove the shadow on the relations between France and Germany.

A Plunging.

LONDON, March 1.—There was great excitement at Monte Carlo, Saturday, caused by the wonderful luck of a London visitor, who, playing at trente-et-quarante, won the maximum stakes fourteen times in succession, the whole winnings amounting to £7,000. The Englishman's strike of fortune temporarily broke the bank, and the croupiers, amid cheering, had to seek the cashier for a fresh supply of funds.

The Throneless Emperor.

ROME, March 1.—It is stated that Prince Napoleon has made a will, disinherriting his son, Prince Victor, and indicating Prince Louis as the next Emperor.

The Empress Not Angry.

LONDON, March 1.—Empress Frederick wrote a letter to the Kaiser Thursday night begging her son to keep cool. She saw no reason, she said, for shortening her stay or avoiding publicity, as everyone she met treated her in the politest manner, and she felt grateful, in fact, for the attention received.

LONDON, March 1.—The Times' Vienna correspondent says: The German government, in a dispatch to Von Munster, German embassador to Paris, instructs him to refrain from any initiatory action, and merely to reply, if questioned by Ribot, that Germany has no reproach to make, but on the contrary is quite satisfied with the manner in which the French government endeavored to maintain the rights of hospitality.

Great Reception in Rome.

ROME, March 1.—The great event of the season here was the reception given to American residents of Rome, last night, by United States Minister Porter. Invitations had been sent to all Americans in Rome, including those who became allied to Italy by marriage. Seven hundred Americans were present at the reception. Queen Marguerite, yesterday, visited the foundry to see the statue of the "American Republic," and groups representing the army and navy, designed for the soldiers' and sailors' monument, to be erected at Portland, Maine, which have just been completed by Simmons, the American sculptor. Her Majesty expressed herself as highly pleased with the sculptor's work, and complimented him upon his success. The naval group is a representation of Admiral Farragut. King Humbert will also visit the foundry to view the work of the American sculptor.

Frenchmen Angry Over Betting.

PARIS, March 1.—Owing to the betting excitement an immense concourse of people attended the races to-day.

LONDON, March 1.—The people of Paris are now intensely agitated over the suppression of betting. The French government's action, it is declared, will eventuate in the death of racing in France and be one of the greatest detriments to horse breeding, which will be severely felt by the cavalry. Besides, it will encourage the worse evil of secret betting.

SCATTERED TO THE WINDS.

Ashes of Henry Meyer Thrown by His Friends From the Statue of Liberty.

NEW YORK, March 1.—A committee of four from the Staten Island Schutz Corps, appointed to carry out the request of Henry Meyer, proprietor of the Park hotel at Port Richmond, that his ashes be scattered to the winds from the top of the statue of liberty on Bedloe's island, fulfilled their mission to-day.

After a brief address by the master of ceremonies, each man, holding a paper bag containing ashes of Meyer in his right hand, pronounced these words together: "Here goes the last of Huck Meyer's happy days," and then scattered the ashes to the winds.

THE SACHS IMPEACHMENT.

A Decision by the Legislature Expected on Wednesday or Thursday—Is Faro Immoral?

A vote of the Washington legislature, in session at Olympia, is expected to be reached in the Sachs' trial on Wednesday or Thursday. Both sides have conducted their cases in a very able manner, and if it required simply a majority vote to remove, the result would be very uncertain, but under the provision in the constitution requiring a three-fourths vote of all the members elected in each House, Sachs has a strong advantage. The sentiment of the members is strongly against him, but it is by no means unanimous. The most serious charge against him is gambling, for the prosecution has not a very damaging case on the charges of malfeasance in office. The verdict rests upon the light in which the members regard the judicial pastime of "bucking the tiger," and if it is an offence that should be punished by removal from office.

The common argument against Sachs is that he is a common gambler, being a chronic faro player. Gambling is criminal. Judge Sachs is therefore a criminal and unfit to sit in judgment upon other criminals. The friends of Sachs set forth that he is not by any means an habitual gambler, and that he never neglected his duties to indulge his weakness; that he is a just judge and that faro playing is not "malfeasance, delinquency or corruption in office."

A few members use the curious argument that the people of Port Townsend knew what Sachs was when he was elected, and now they should be compelled to abide by their own choice. Their testimony would tend to show that faro playing is an amusement quite popular in Port Townsend, and that the education of no young man is quite complete until he has dropped a few dollars on the ace, and is fairly skilled at "keeping cases." In playing faro, therefore, Judge Sachs was simply adding to the sum of his social accomplishments, and it seems a little hard that he should be held accountable for indulging in a pursuit so fashionable and so essential to a creditable standing among the boys of Port Townsend.—Post-Intelligencer.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Washington Plotter.

TORONTO, Ont., March 2.—The Empire this morning publishes a letter sent by Erastus Wiman to each member of the House of Representatives, anent the resolution in relation to Canadian reciprocity recommended by the Committee of Foreign Affairs. The following is an extract therefrom: That the campaign which is going forward in Canada shows how important it is that the Liberal Party should be encouraged by some intimation on the part of Congress. The efforts of that party to procure power for the purpose of offering unrestricted reciprocity to this country which implies discrimination against English goods in favor of the American manufacturer certainly merits some encouragement. The resolution recommended by the Committee of Foreign Affairs will have this effect and its early passage is most urgently requested.

Obituary.

TORONTO, Ont., March 2.—Rev. T. W. Jeffry, the Methodist divine, is dead.

Joseph Ick Evans is dead, aged 62 years. He was a life-long Conservative.

The Premier's Health.

KINGSTON, March 2.—Sir John has entirely recovered and is now in good spirits. He is kept busy reading and answering telegrams from all over the Dominion, as to the progress of the campaign.

PERSONAL.

Mayor Oppenheimer is in town.
S. A. Spencer, of Alert Bay, is in town.
J. Campbell, of Revelstoke, is in town.
W. H. Field returned to Nanaimo Sunday.
H. R. Cameron, of the Skeena river, is in town.
J. C. Campbell, of Revelstoke, is in the city.
J. A. Humbird, of St. Paul's, is at the Driard.
Capt. Wm. Power, of Moodyville, is at the Driard.
A. Godfrey, of Vancouver, is at the Driard.
A. St. G. Hamersley, of Vancouver, is in the city.
E. J. Palmer, of Chemainus, and wife are in the city.
E. H. Fletcher returned from the Sound last evening.
G. D. Scott, of Vancouver, is staying at the Oriental.
Capt. Sargeant, of Olympia, is at the Oriental.
A. B. Brice, of Nanaimo, is a guest at the Occidental.
J. Clayton, of Bella Bella, is staying at the Occidental.
A. D. St. George, of Vancouver, is a guest at the Occidental.
Rev. Mr. Price, of Hazelton, is a guest of Capt. J. D. Warren.
M. M. English, of Westminster, and wife, are guests at the Driard.
H. E. Field severed his connection with the Hudson's Bay Co. yesterday, and will to-morrow enter the real estate firm of Routledge & Co. as manager.
Rev. Dr. Reid returned from Nanaimo yesterday, where he has been spending several weeks for the benefit of his health.
F. H. Osgood came over from Seattle yesterday.

A Jolly Time.

Messrs. Braden and Stamford entertained their employes at a banquet at the Elite restaurant, last evening. Toasts, songs and recitations occupied the time of the guests, after a sumptuous supper had been partaken of. Mr. Geo Amorsen took a great interest in the whole affair, attending to the individual wants of all present. The following is the programme in brief, with Mr. Braden in the chair:

Toast—"The Queen".....The Chairman
Toast—"The Royal Family".....Mr. Croupier
Song—"Dan. McGinty".....Mr. G. Watson
Toast—"The Firm".....Mr. Chas. Stottard
Song.....Mr. Cockrell
Recitation.....Mr. Boyd
Song (banjo accompaniment).....Mr. Voltz
Toast—"The Plumbers".....Mr. Braden
Song.....Mr. Stttoard
Song.....Mr. Peter Hughes
Toast—"Invited Guests".....Mr. Stamford
Song.....Mr. Braden
Recitation.....Mr. Geo. Watson
Song.....Mr. Chas. Lloyd
Toast—"The Press".....Mr. M. Thompson
Song.....Mr. Wm. Braden
Song.....Mr. Stamford
Song.....Mr. Wm. Anderson
God Save the Queen.

Several other songs and toasts were given by the invited guests and employees. The banquet was a grand success. Messrs. Braden and Stamford being very popular amongst the men, who look forward each year to the happy time they have at these meetings. Most of the employees have been with the firm for the last five or ten years, proving the satisfaction which must exist between them. Before leaving, as well as several times during the evening, the boys sang, "For they are jolly good fellows."

The Autoharp.

Messrs. M. W. Waitt & Co. desire us to state that the Autoharp or simplified Zither mentioned by us in Sunday's issue, as being a new musical instrument, has been handled by them for the past two years, and that they have sold large numbers of them, in the city and in different parts of the province. The above instrument being so simple requires NO teaching, as a child can learn to play it in 5 minutes. Prices, $5, $6 and $7.50. For sale at Waitt's Music Store. *

THE POINTS AT ISSUE.

Highly Successful Meeting at Cedar Hill—Candid Review of the Situation.

Speeches by the Candidates and by Hon. J S Helmcken—The Government Endorsed.

A well attended and most enthusiastic meeting of the electors of the Cedar Hill section of Victoria District, was held last night, at the school house, Cedar Hill, Mr. James Deans presiding.

THE CHAIRMAN said that the issue before the country was unrestricted reciprocity, or free trade with the United States. He could remember the days of the free ports, when, for some years, there was such a condition of things as would be brought about by unrestricted reciprocity, which no one desired again to see.

COL. PRIOR, said that the opponents of the Government wanted to sweep away the Custom Houses, so that American produce could come in duty free. There would in that event, not be free trade except with the United States, and there would be a tariff against Great Britain and the world at large. The Canadian tariff was about 30 per cent. and that of the United States 60 per cent. It was idle to say that the Americans would allow the Canadian tariff of 30 per cent. to continue since foreign goods could then be brought into their country through Canada at 30 per cent. Were the tariff done away between Canada and the United States there would be a loss to the Dominion revenue of about eighteen millions which would have to be collected directly from the people. For instance, under direct taxation a man with a small family would have to pay from $17 to $20 in hard cash, whereas he now paid but a small amount on the articles he purchased. Under the new order of things, with an American tariff, we should have to discriminate against England. Would that be fair? (No, no.) The United States had never offered us unrestricted reciprocity, and had never given us the chance of having reciprocity, restricted or unrestricted. In fact they would have nothing to do with Canada unless she were absorbed by them and had her name wiped off the list of nations. If our farmers had to compete with the United States they would have no money to buy things with, although a few articles might be made cheaper. Col. Prior referred to the number of leading men who had left the Liberal party, among them Mr. Blake and others. He, for one, as long as he could lift his voice should speak and vote against unrestricted reciprocity. Mr. Templeman, who had come out as an Independent, had said, this evening, in his paper, that he was a Liberal of the Liberals, and Mr. Marchant was a new comer, not even upon the voters' list. Their opponents had continually abused himself and Mr. Earle, but they had been compelled to take this all back. Col. Prior quoted the Times to show how, in 1887, Mr. W. A. Robertson had come out as a supporter of Sir John Macdonald, but was now opposed to him. Why had Mr. Templeman and Mr. Marchant now presented themselves as Liberals, having first posed as Independents? During their short tenure of office the Liberals had run the country $40,000,000 into debt, all to cover up their deficits, while the indebtedness caused by Sir John Macdonald had been for public improvements. He believed that when the electors went to the polls they would see to it that they elected both himself and Mr. Earle.

Several questions having been answered by Col. Prior to the satisfaction of the meeting,

MR. EARLE entered at some length upon the question of commercial union, which meant annexation pure and simple. Annexation was what he should oppose, whether elected to parliament or not. The maintenance of Canada's own tariff under unrestricted reciprocity was out of the question, by a commission with one representative from Canada to ten from the United States. He thought it too thin for Mr. Templeman, one of the most rabid of Grit editors, to come out as an Independent. It seemed almost an insult to have the question of annexation brought up before the people of this province. During last session Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Farrer were frequent visitors to Washington, and if unrestricted reciprocity were carried out there would be no British flag on the continent. If the government of Sir John Macdonald had increased the debt of the country they had also increased its assets. We had an unequalled railway system, with a wonderful line of steamships that were offering trips all round the world. Canada had also an unrivalled canal system, and in every way was ahead of every state of the Union from an agricultural point of view. He had to-day seen maps of the United States which showed immense blocks of unoccupied farms, but in Canada—especially in Ontario—there was no such thing. He explained the industrial and model farm systems which had been established, and had induced the farmers who found they could not compete with the Northwest in the production of wheat to produce butter and cheese in which they were meeting with very great success. The policy of the government under the National Policy had been to protect farmers. He had always felt that there were branches of farming here which could be most profitably carried on. Among these were hog raising and the production of wheat for local consumption. In regard to local matters he had had no complaints from this section. There had been some complaints from Victoria, but he and his colleague had ever done their best to get all they could for the province (cheers).

The chairman, in some very complimentary remarks, introduced Dr. Helmcken, who was loudly applauded.

HON. DR. HELMCKEN said he appeared before his fellow British-Canadians to support the dignity and honor of their common country. He could not see why there should be the present disturbance in order to shake the people in their allegiance and force them into the United States. ('Never.") He did not think there was a man here who would betray his country or look upon the twenty pieces of silver. We had only one flag, which had braved a thousand years, and would brave a thousand years longer. Reciprocity meant nothing more nor less than annexation. There could be no reciprocity. It had always been our boast that the sun never set on British soil, that the flag floated in every breeze and that the British drum was heard all around the world, and where the land failed the water took up the strain. (Cheers.) This soil was English, and British should the soil remain and its people too. (Applause.) To-day out hearts beat in unison, and our pulse kept time with the Britain we loved so much. It was all very wise to philosophize about free trade, but bring the philosophy down to ourselves. The money paid under the tariff was not lost but remained in the country in the shape of railroads, schools, bridges and other things that were necessary. The way to build up a new country was to make it fit for a population to live in. They must be protected. Free trade, he was sure, would be the ruin of this country. At the meeting on Saturday night Mr. Robertson had said that if a man earned $2 a day he paid out to the government 75 cents. He had been informed that the taxation of every man in Canada was about $6 per annum, something less than two cents a day. For that two cents per day the country had peace, happiness, and prosperity, together with railways, canals, dock and other public works. That two cents a day was preciously well spent. (Cheers.) Many people paid a great deal less and others a great deal more according to the money they spent on luxuries. But if we had free trade here and had to pay $6 a great deal less would be collected, for there would not be the people to collect from. He saw a reference in the Times to matters in 1849. This was a fossil, and he was not going into geological politics. Many people would have cause to regret if their history were written. In 1849 there was no British Columbia. Indeed, Canada did not exist before 1867; the time of Confederation. The eastern sections were a mass of heterogeneous provinces until then, subsequent to which British Columbia threw in her allegiance. The Americans had refused to renew the old reciprocity treaty, and whoever said that they were now willing was trying to humbug the people. The idea that five millions of people should have built the Canadian Pacific Railway was the most astounding thing the world had ever seen. He produced the assessment roll of Victoria to show that in 1861 an acre of land owned by Mr. James Deans—and he had 160 acres—was valued at $30 per acre on which he paid $50 taxes. Mr. Deans would not sell his land at $500 an acre. He quoted the then assessed values of other properties, showing how immensely they had appreciated. The taxes then were much higher than now and these were the days of free trade. The Doctor concluded a most effective and telling speech by dwelling upon the claims of Messrs. Prior and Earle as commercial men, honest and straightforward, while their opponents were blowing themselves like the frogs of the fable who in trying to get as big as the ox blew themselves up until they burst. The reason why Canadian farmers could not compete with the Americans was that America had large plains—Vancouver Island was more or less wooded. It took about one hundred dollars per acre to clear wood lands. The plain country can be cultivated at five dollars per acre. So a farmer who cleared wood land was not on a par with his competitor. These free traders would tell the electors that such being the case they must not cultivate this land, but import the produce, as they could get it cheaper. How were they going to settle the country? Was it ever to remain a wilderness? Without protection no one would settle on the land, and, take population away, those now on it would either leave or become impoverished. They would consume themselves. No one, perhaps, had any idea of the cost of making a wild country a cultivated one. The concluding remarks of the Doctor were couched in the most fervid and patriotic terms.

After remarks from Messrs. Lamberton and George Deans, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and, amid cheering for the Queen, the candidates and Dr. Helmcken, this most successful meeting dispersed.

JOURNALISTIC DISHONESTY.

The "Times" Secures Canadian Political News via New York and Seattle.

The political news of the Times takes a long time to reach British Columbia, and it takes a round about road. A telegram that appeared in our evening contemporary, dated Ottawa, Feb. 28th, appeared in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer of the 27th, dated New York, Feb. 26th. Of course the telegram was favorable to the Liberals and made the outlook for the Conservatives exceedingly gloomy. Was that telegram manufactured in New York, or is the Times' Ottawa correspondent in the habit of sending his telegrams by way of New York and Seattle two days behind time? News that is sent in that way looks very fishy, and is ancient history before it reaches Victoria. Perhaps the Times can explain how its Ottawa telegram of the 28th appeared word for word in a New York paper of the 26th, and was transmitted to Seattle on the 27th, and did not reach Victoria until the 28th.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Serious Illness of Mr. A. T. D. McElmen—Coal Shipments at Nanaimo for the Month of February.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, March 2.—A. J. D. McElmen, the well known lawyer, was found on the floor of his residence, this afternoon, suffering from a severe attack of apoplexy. He was taken to the hospital and attended by Dr. Prager. He was alive at 7.30 p.m., but in a critical condition. It is feared he will not recover.

A sailor of the steamer West Indian was severely cut in the head this evening and taken to the hospital.

The Free Press statement of foreign coal shipments, for the month of February, shows: New Vancouver Coal Co., 31,950 tons; Wellington, 16,051 tons; East Wellington, 2,370 tons; Union, 4,400 tons.

Customs receipts for the month, $5,053.31.

Messrs. Bray and Richards have got the contract for sinking the Protection Island shaft for the V. C. C. Co.

Thomas Wilson, charged with forging the names of A. Haslam and J. Horner to cheques on the bank of B. C., was to-day committed for trial.

The reported "sticking up" case on the Departure Bay road has dwindled down to a very simple arrest.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

First Session of the Sixth Parliament.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

MONDAY, 2nd March.

The House was called to order at 2 o'clock, and, after prayers by Rev. Percival Jenns,

MR. COTTON presented the petition of numerous residents of Vancouver City opposing the passage of the Vancouver Water Works Amendment Bill; also the petition of the mayor and council of Vancouver upon the same subject.

MR. SEMLIN introduced the petition of certain residents of Spence's Bridge, asking for incorporation of the Nicola Valley railroad company.

Two petitions urging the enactment of laws for the closing of saloons on the Sabbath day, were read and ordered printed.

The bills relating to the Kootenay Lake Telephone Co. and the Nicola Valley Railway were reported from the committees, and these reports were adopted.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Turner, seconded by Hon. Mr. Pooley, the speech of the Lieut.-Governor will be taken into consideration on Thursday.

MR. NASON moved, seconded by Mr. Rogers, "That whereas at the present time the mail service for the Chilcotin District is a fortnightly service (from Soda Creek to Barkerville) in the summer, and monthly in the winter season, to the great inconvenience of the inhabitants of the said district, and, whereas it would be for the greater benefit of the inhabitants of said Chilcotin district, to have the said mail service changed to a fortnightly, instead of a monthly, service in the months of January, February, March and April, and the months of June, July, August, September, October, November and December, a weekly, instead of a fortnightly, service. Be it therefore resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to take steps to cause the said mail service to be changed from monthly to fortnightly in the months of January, February, March and April, and from fortnightly to weekly during the months of May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December." The motion was carried.

NEW BILLS.

HON. MR. DAVIE introduced a bill "to amend the Religious Institutions Act."

HON. MR. ROBSON introduced a bill to amend the Railway Bill Act.

HON. MR. DAVIE introduced a Bill to make valid the juror's books, rolls and lists for the New Westminster jury district for the year 1891.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BILL.

On motion of HON. MR. ROBSON the House went into Committee on the Public School Bill, Mr. Semlin in the chair. The Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again this evening.

CROW'S NEST AND KOOTENAY LAKE R.R.

COL. BAKER, in moving the second reading of the Crow's Nest & Kootenay Lake Railway company's amendment act, said: Mr. Speaker, in moving the second reading of this Bill, I should like to premise my remarks by calling the attention of the House to a few points which have an important bearing upon our general railway system. In the first place, in this age of enterprise, it may be taken as an axiom that, other things being equal, the true measure of progress lies in facility of communication, but, sir, when we come to consider facility of communication as applied to our province, we find that the physical geography of our country places us at a considerable disadvantage as compared with our neighbors; for instance, in the Northwest territory. There they have bare plains of rich agricultural land, and the people can communicate freely with each other in any direction, but when coming from the East we touch the "Rockies," we look over a sea of mountains, rolling in great land billows to the Pacific Coast and forming the mountain ranges of the Rockies, the Selkirks, the Cascades and the Coast range. This peculiar physical geography must have a great influence on our railway policy. We find great valleys, trending north and south, cut off from each other by almost impassable mountains. I say almost impassable, because the passes through them, from east to west, are very few, and are at great intervals apart. The outlets of these valleys to the north are sealed up by the inhospitable Arctic regions; but, fortunately for us, to the south they are open, and flow into that great emporium for trade—the United States. It, therefore, arises that the populations of these valleys cannot communicate with each other, except by long and circuitous routes, and it, therefore, becomes imperative, if foreign trade is to be carried on at all, that we should build what I may call railway lines of latitude from east to west, and connect them with railway lines of longitude running through our great valleys. In fact, I may put it in simple language by saying that our provincial railway policy should be to have meridianal lines of railway connected with the markets of the world. It must be remembered that it is to our foreign trade that we must look to build up the wealth of our province, and in this matter we cannot do better than follow the example of our Mother Country. Ages ago, when England was in the infancy of her prosperity, she laid the corner stone in the foundation of her future power by her foreign trade in the exportation of her ores of tin, and she afterwards built up the great British Empire through the instrumentality of her mineral wealth in coal, in iron, and in copper. Well, sir, I think that we, her children, have inherited the courage, the steadfastness of purpose and the enterprise of our forefathers, and that we also shall build up the wealth and power of our fair province through the instrumentality of our foreign trades in those great mineral resources which we undoubtedly possess. But, sir, in order to touch the foreign market we must have railway communication with them—and it is satisfactory to find that this province has already recognized the importance of this fact by building the Westminster-Southern railway; and it is both interesting and instructive to note how one railway begets another, for no sooner was the Westminster-Southern incepted than the Canadian Pacific Railway company commenced building a southern line to the States from the Mission hard by. Again, there are coming before this House numerous applications for charters to build connecting lines with the States, all along the southern boundary of British Columbia, and when we go further east and cross the Rocky mountains, we find the Calgary and Edmonton line building south to Montana, and quite near it the Alberta company's line running to Great Falls, while still further east the railways connecting with the States are numerous. In fact, the people of Canada have fully recognized that they must be in close railway communication with the chief market for their produce whether that produce may consist of ores, of wheat, of timber, or any other articles of trade. Now, sir, the people of Southern Kootenay simply ask this House to extend to them the privileges which have been extended to other parts of the province and of the Dominion, that is to grant them the right of railway communication with all the markets they can find, or, in other words, to grant them the common right of all British subjects, justice and fair play.

I am aware, sir, that an agitation has been excited against the extension of the Crow's Nest line, but when we come to probe this agitation to the core we discover that it all emanates from one quarter. A protest has come from some of the people of Donald and of Revelstoke, and from the Board of Trade of Vancouver. Donald is a Canadian Pacific railway town, Revelstoke is practically under the control of that railway, and Vancouver owes its existence to that huge corporation, so that, although these protests ostensibly come from the people, it may truly be said of them that "the hand is the hand of Esau, but the voice is the voice of Jacob" and that Jacob is seeking from this House the birthright of the people of Southern Kootenay, namely, their freedom. It is natural that in the course of business the Canadian Pacific Railway should endeavor to secure the monopoly of the freight carrying business of British Columbia, and the very able president of that company, Mr. Van Horne, is not likely to let slip any opportunity for benefitting the shareholders, whose interests he so jealously guards. But, on the other hand, we in this House must be equally careful of the interests of the people of British Columbia, and we must protect them from servitude to a great and powerful corporation.

Now, Sir, I do not wish that this Bill which is before you should appear under any false pretences. It will undoubtedly lead to connection with the American lines. In the upper Kootenay Valley the Great Northern railway will this year have completed their railway within a few miles of the boundary, and will probably connect with the branch of the Crow's Nest line asked for in this bill. In the Lower Kootenay Valley the Northern Pacific railway is about to build within a few miles of the boundary, and will probably connect with the Crow's Nest line; while in the Lower Columbia Valley the Spokane Falls line is already within fifteen miles of the boundary and will meet the extension of the Crow's Nest line, proposed in this bill, at Fort Sheppard.

It will, therefore, be seen that the great advantage of the Crow's Nest line is that it will give the inhabitants of the three great Kootenay Valleys communication with each other, and also three longitudinal lines communicating with the markets in the States and acting as feeders to the main lines. But that is not all. There cannot be a question that so soon as you pass this bill and work is commenced upon the line, the Canadian Pacific railway will build down from Revelstoke and Nelson. It is the case of one railway begetting another. They must do so in order to successfully compete for the traffic, and thus the people of Kootenay will be doubly benefitted.

Now, I do not think that in any part of Canada you could find any line of railway which, geographically, is more favorably circumstanced than is the Crow's Nest line. Along the whole length of its course it passes through a great mineral belt which, although it has as yet been only partially explored, has shown extraordinary wealth in coal, iron, gold, silver, copper and lead. It is cut at right angles by three great navigable waterways, which will act as feeders to the railway and open up hundreds of miles of country where there are not only mines but great resources in timber. It will be fed from the south by the three connecting lines to American territory which I have already enumerated, and I think we may take it for granted that it will soon have another feeder to the north at Revelstoke. It is no exaggeration to say that in a very few years, as the mineral wealth is developed, we shall see large towns growing in each of the three great Kootenay valleys. In fact, we shall see the usual results which always follow the bringing of a country, pregnant with natural wealth, into easy communication with the markets of the world; and whereas, now you hear nothing in that country but the harsh discord of disappointed aspirations, you will then hear nothing but the perfect harmony of industry and prosperity. I shall not cast my vote on this bill myself, as I live in the country through which the line will pass, and, also, I have acquired an interest in it; but, sir, the people of Southern Kootenay commit this bill to the care of the House, in perfect confidence that it will raise no uncertain sound on the advisability of this railway, and that it will not, from the dictation of *anyone*, seal up those arteries of communication through which must flow the very life blood of their future progress.

DR. MILNE said that before this Bill could be satisfactorily considered by the House there ought to be a map and profiles before the House.

COL. BAKER said the Bill had been discussed at length in committee, and was pretty well understood by the members.

MR. MARTIN said he did not think that this railway was in the interest of British Columbia, nor did he believe the other railway project in a similar direction was advantageous. He opposed the connection which this railway would make with the boundary line as it would kill the trade of the entire district, which he (Mr. Martin) represented. He said that the Americans would never allow the building of a road that would drain their own country as this would undoubtedly do to this province. This he regarded as the thin end of the wedge, looking to annexation as unrestricted reciprocity.

MR. COTTON opposed the Bill in what he considered the interests of the province of British Columbia. The ways and laws of this province were far freer than those of the Americans. Here Americans could come and take up lands unrestrictedly, while British and American people could neither take up land nor mines in Washington or Idaho without renouncing all allegiance to all foreign powers and potentates, particularly the Queen of Great Britain. Their idea was America for the Americans, and with us it should be Canada for the Canadians. The country through which this railway would pass was neither an agricultural nor a dairy country. It took, in fact, about fifty acres to keep a cow.

COL. BAKER—There are plenty of agricultural lands.

MR. COTTON did not consider it a patriotic policy for us to be the hewers of wood and the drawers of water for the Americans. We were supposed to be trying to build up our country, but railways such as this were calculated to destroy our trade. The people of Vancouver were not influenced by the Canadian Pacific railroad in their opposition to this road. It was in their own interests they opposed it. They wished that this road should come to the coast. The member for Kootenay had to-day said that if they found a pass they would come to the coast, but that was merely a blind. They did not really intend to come to the coast if they could help it. He did not think this House would do such an injustice to the province as to give away its lands in order to do it harm. He demanded assurances from the member from East Kootenay that the road should come to the coast instead of being allowed to take away our ores and other products

Continued on Third Page.

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The opening of the Shuswap & Okanagan Railway next summer will flood this favored country with land and mining prospectors, &c., and will give a great impetus to the farming, fruit growing, grazing and mining industries. Several important industries are projected and will likely be started in Vernon next year.

The best advice we can give intending purchasers is to go and see for yourselves. The C. P.R. to Sicamous, Stage from Sicamous to Vernon. Leave Vancouver on Mondays or Fridays, arrive Vernon Tuesday or Friday evening.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Continued from Second Page.

across the line for the benefit of Americans. Every dollar invested in Kootenay ought to mean benefit to the cities of British Columbia, but it was monstrous to ask this House to give away its lands and moneys to its detriment. He could not think that in any way hon. members could teach themselves to see matters as the member for East Kootenay had taught himself to see them. This company had not only obtained enormous grants of money and land, to overcome the supposed great difficulties in its way, but they had also been brought under the provisions of the Royalty clause. The road to the boundary line was a work of comparatively little difficulty, but it had been in order to enable them to build the heavy section to the coast that the large and liberal subsidies had been granted, and the construction of this the company sought to avoid. England had not grown rich by allowing her raw material to leave the country to be manufactured. But she had kept it there for manufacture. The member for East Kootenay proposed to ship our ores to the United States to be treated, but he thought that the people of the province proposed that they should be kept here to be smelted. While the member for East Kootenay tried to take our ores away the member for West Kootenay had a notice on the paper to place an export duty on them to prevent them going out. He felt very strongly on this subject, as Kootenay would be a second Colorado, and for that reason he wished to keep the ores here and retain the trade in its natural channels. This was why he opposed the second reading of this bill.

HON. MR. ROBSON said that his feelings had not undergone much change during the last twelve months; but he regretted to say that no greater progress had been made in the matter of supplying Kootanay with railway connections. It would be the true interests of the province to so arrange railway communications as to make the boundless mineral wealth of the Kootenay country annure to the permanent benefit of British Columbia. It went without saying that to allow the proposed railway communication was not calculated to materially benefit the province. The Americans desired facilities so as to enable them to take the ores out of our country at the lowest possible expense. We ought to see that we obtained all possible benefits from the development of this country instead of allowing it to be whisked past us into the United States. It was true that the people interested might very properly ask if they were to be compelled to keep their ores locked up because the Canadian Pacific or other railways did not provide the necessary facilities. His opinion on the abstract policy was unchanged, but if the majority of the representatives of the people felt that the time had arrived when for want of the proper facilities provided at home it was necessary to have facilities supplied from the other side he could not so much object to the road. If the House took this view, there should most certainly be all possible restrictions placed upon the export. The House might very well consider an export duty as a proper check on the evils which might accrue. It was true that this House had not the power to impose an export duty, but it would be, of course, for the House to enact a clause restricting the export of ores until the Dominion Government had imposed a good export duty, which, on the one hand, would prevent the export and, on the other, offer inducements to capitalists to embark in the local treatment of our ores. He regretted that the C.P.R. had not seen their way to construct 28 miles of railway to connect with deep water. This would have afforded daily connections with the mines and would have obviated much of the loss to the country which would accrue from the taking away of its wealth to be treated in the United States. He spoke of the claims which the miners had to proper railway communication, saying that he felt peculiarly embarrassed in dealing with this subject, repeating that the greatest care should be exercised to prevent the difficulties which had been indicated. He thought the member promoting the bill should enter into a pledge to have the road brought to the coast, failing which the situation was a most difficult one. It was true that the road would connect the mines with a valuable coal field; but was this a sufficient compensation? Either there ought to be guarantees that the road should be taken to the coast or a clause inserted to prevent the coming of the Bill into effect until the Dominion government had had the opportunity of putting on an export duty.

MR. CROFT said with a smelter at Revelstoke, and the American duty on Canadian ore there ought to be sufficient inducement to enable this ore to be treated in British Columbia. Moreover, the demand that there was in the United States for coke which could be largely produced in the Revelstoke section, ought to be sufficient to warrant the construction of the road.

HON. MR. DAVIE was heartily in favor of the bill. He looked upon the building of the road as calculated to cause the construction of large smelting works. The Canadian Pacific railway should long ago have supplied the necessary facilities to this section, and there was no guarantee that they would. This road, he thought, would act as a whip to compel them to take action. What was the good of a rich country if it were not accessible? For this reason he thought the bill should pass. He was not at all in favor of unrestricted reciprocity, and failed to see this railway in any way had a tendency in that direction.

MR. BROWN saw no reason why the bill should be challenged. It was, he thought, straining matters too much to throw the British Lion at the heads of members in connection with this bill. Restriction never paid. If there were a community which was pining for want of communication, it could not be benefited by being further shut up. As had been shown, our own railway people had shown no disposition to supply the necessary communication. He could not agree with the policy advocated by some people, that it was proper to place a section of country at a disadvantage, because other parts would not be benefited by anything that was done for is in particular. The result of a policy of bringing in railways from the south might, it was true, be not such as was at first desired. But make the country easily accessible and let the people come in, and how long would it be before local manufactures were themselves established? This line would give communication with the country. The Great Northern railway, which it joined, came into New Westminster, although a portion of it ran upon American soil. It was a false policy to object to the road, because some people affected to think that there was in it the voice of Jacob and the hand of Esau, It was the people—and those of any part of it—who ought to first be considered. The present bill asked for nothing more than had already been granted, and he should vote for it.

HON. MR. TURNER thought that the import duty of the U. S. would prevent the ore being taken out of the country for treatment, while the near presence of excellent coal would secure its being reduced in this province. Had we, he would ask, the lead ores necessary to profitable treatment? He thought we had. If we had not, the ores must go to the United States to be turned to advantage. The interests of the district ought to have special consideration, and the local treatment of the ores would induce the settlement of a large population, and therefore be to the benefit of the whole province. The mining of the Kootenay ores, wherever they were smelted, would be of general advantage. He did not think that the railway would be disadvantageous to British Columbia trade generally, as he felt that Victoria and Vancouver could readily compete with the Americans. With respect to miners' supplies, he knew that by water they were brought in at reasonable rates. The bill asked for nothing that was not already granted, and he thought we should be willing to welcome any railways which would cause to open the country. The contemplated road was prepared to undertake the work at once and incur all the attendant risks, and he should vote for it.

MR. SMITH pointed out that the American lines in the Westminster district were connected with the boundary line, yet no objection had been made to them. The miners were certainly entitled to communications and to be enabled to obtain their supplies at the smallest possible cost.

MR. FORSTER asked why the development of gold mines on the mainland should not be allowed to proceed in the same way as the coal mines on the island, and the lumber industries on the mainland. They found their principal market on the American side and it would be detrimental to the interests of the province that trade should be in any way interfered with. The fact of supplies coming in from the United States showed that that was the cheapest and best outlet. Only a certain number of mines could be served that way, but were other railway facilities afforded it meant the opening up of many other mines. He denounced the principle of preventing products reaching their natural markets, because that fact would injure certain other sections, and said that had this been the policy of the past there would have been no progress at all.

MR. GRANT said the whole argument might be summarized in a very few words—"Let us have railroads in all directions." The New Westminster Southern gave communication along the western shore, and was found to be advantageous; there was a greater argument in favor of railway communication with the Kootenay country. This would be the means of developing much wealth in the southern Kootenay district as no other part of the country could give. At the northern end of the Kootenay district there were some valuable mines which the Canadian Pacific Railway had made the more valuable. He could not believe in confining any section to one outlet, adding that notwithstanding antagonistic local interests every mile of railway meant a link in the market of progress, and he for one should vote for all such bills.

MR. SWORD thought he spoke the feeling of his constituents when he said that they were not opposed to the construction of any railway from which they did not receive immediate advantage. He should vote for the bill, and should like to see it pass without the insertion of an export duty clause.

MR. SEMLIN said his own position was much like that of the Premier. Which, he asked, would do the greatest good to the greatest possible number of people of British Columbia, the construction of the road at once, or delaying it until a railway were constructed to the coast? If this bill passed its second reading he should like to see a clause inserted compelling its simultaneous construction at both ends. He desired to see all the development and reduction of our resources at home, which could only be secured by having our railways constructed to the North instead of to the South. He referred to the export duty on logs, which if it had been proved to be beneficial there was enough to show the advisability of an export duty on ores. He should vote against the second reading.

MR. HUNTER could not see why the people of Kootenay should be prevented from constructing a road in whatever manner they pleased and in whatever direction they saw fit. On the part of the opponents of the railway it had been Canadian Pacific Railway — directly and indirectly — first, last and all the time. He could not compliment the opponents of the Bill on the speeches which they had made and which had been very much in the same sense as the literature which had been presented on the subject. He saw no reason why the Canadian Pacific railway—the ablest managed railway on the continent—should want so many defenders. He expected that in 10 years it would own every railway in the province, and therefore there need not be so much solicitude on its behalf. He should vote in favor of the second reading, as he believed its construction would be to the advantage of the province.

DR. MILNE thought it was advisable for this country to have all possible railway communications. He was a free trader in railways, and so strongly did the people of Victoria feel upon the subject that in a few days a public meeting would be held in Victoria with the object of bonussing railways—even American roads—which would communicate with us. He thought the present duty of $30 per ton on ore would be sufficient to induce the reduction here of British Columbia ore. He was convinced that, all things considered, we should, with our protective tariff, and the difference in cost of material and supplies, be fully able to hold our own with the Americans. The House would be stultifying itself if it did not pass this bill, as the building of this road would bring about a new era in railway matters in this province.

MR. MARTIN stated that in so far as he was concerned he had not in any way been influenced by the C. P. R.

MR. HUNTER said he did not wish to convey the idea that any member had been intentionally influenced.

MR. KELLIE appealed to the members of the House to give the residents of Southern Kootenay railway connection with the outside world. It was absolutely necessary to them and must be had. As he had to speak on another railway bill, possibly this afternoon, all he would now say was to ask that the necessary railway facilities be afforded.

HON. MR. BEAVEN said it was well to consider whether by passing the bill the members would be really giving the Kootenay country connection with the coast. He should vote for the second reading did he think that it would give the people of Kootenay the facilities they required. But he was convinced that our system was entirely wrong. We were continually chartering railways, but without good results. The arguments advanced against this road was that it would connect with roads across the 49th parallel. On railway account there had been almost a rebellion in Manitoba. We had already one railway which crossed the lines, while the Canadian Pcaific railway itself crossed the boundary and had had connections on the other side. Thus they could not raise objections on this account. Moreover, we had water communications with the world, the only question

Continued on Page Six.

E. M. JOHNSON,

ESTABLISHED 1879.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, CONVEYANCER AND NOTARY PUBLIC

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

7½ Acres. Commanding View. Close to Esquimalt Harbor, on Tramway Line.

Lot, David street	$ 850
Lot, Dallas Road, Sea View	1,600
Lot, South Turner street	1,000
Lot, corner Boyd and Sylvia	1,100
Lot of 1½ acres, Old Esquimalt Road	3,000
Lot, 1st street, corner Market	825
Lot, 1st street, near Hillside Ave	800
Lot, South Turner	950
Lot, South Turner	900
Lot, McClure street, close to centre of town	1,00
Lot, South Road, ¼ acre	900
Lot, ¾ acre, fronting car line, Esquimalt Road	2,625
Lot, 1 acre, Richmond Road	2,500
Lot, 6 acres, fronting The Arm and Gorge Road	12,000
Lot, 3½ acres, Old Esquimalt Road	5,000
Lot, 2 acres, Craigflower Road	2,100
6 room Cottage House and 2 corner lots, Bridge and David streets	3,675
8 room 2 story House, bath, &c. (new); stabling for 14 horses, etc., Work Est.	3,150
7 room House (new), bath, etc., and lot, close to Beacon Hill Park	3,150
7 room House (new), bath, etc., lot and stable	3,150
7 room House (new), bath, etc., and lot, Hillside Ave	2,800
7 room House (new), bath, etc., and lot, do	3,000
8 room House (new), heated with hot air, bath, hot and cold water, basement, stone foundation, lot 60x120, close to Park	4,300
6 room 2 story House, ¾ acre lot, bath, outhouses, etc., close to Russel Station	3,600
9 room House and 2 lots, Spring Ridge	$ 2,500
7 rooom House and lot, Pandora street	3,500
6 room House and lot, North Park street	2,800
One or two handsome Mansions and grounds	
200 Acres, Lake District, 40 cultivated, 50 swamp, per acre	50
324 Acres, at Ladners, in blocks to suit, per acre	90
100 Acres, Metchosin, 80 clear, per acre	50
73 Acres, Port Moody, water front. Terms	
3,440 Acres, Timber, estimate 65 M per acre	
176 Acres, Cobble Hill, close to Station, per acre	15
25 Acres, Garden land, Carey Road, per acre	300
200 Acres, Lake District, 40 clear, per acre	27.50
130 Acres, more or less, near proposed bridge, Pitt River, New Westminster District, per acre	40

Also lands in other parts of the Island and Province.

Several large blocks of lands suitable for subdivision, both within and without new city boundary.

Most eligible Building Lots near the Sea and Park.

TO LET:

11 Room House. All modern improvements. Coach House, Stable, Orchard, &c. Beautifully situate close to Beacon Hill Park. Fully furnished and ready for immediate occupation.

Several Houses at moderate rent.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR STARTING IN BUSINESS.

TO LET, 5 COMMODIOUS NEW STORES, DOUGLAS STREET

GOOD TRADING LOCALITY. DWELLINGS ANNEXED.

Rent Moderate, $20 per Month

Special Arrangements will be made with Tenants as to Store Fittings.

MONEY to lend on Freehold Security at Current Rates.
RENTS AND INTEREST punctually collected and accounted for.
CONVEYANCES, Leases, Mortgages prepared and transactions of every nature in connection with Real Estate expeditiously carried out.
PROPERTY SALES effected strictly on Commission.

For Further Particulars, Prices, Etc.,

—APPLY AT—

37 GOVERNMENT STREET

Corner of Broughton.

The Colonist.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1891.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY BY

W. R. ROSS, A. G. SARGISON. } ELLIS & CO.

THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST

Per Year, (Postage free to any part of Canada) $10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate
Per week (if delivered) 25

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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Three Months 75

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES:

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates: Per line, Solid Nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements:—

More than one fortnight and not more than one month—50 cents.
More than one week and not more than one fortnight—40 cents.
Not more than one week—30 cents.
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SPECIAL NOTICES—Nonpareil, in the first column of third page, 20 cents per line each insertion, or $1.50 per line per month. If inserted among local or other reading matter, 30 cents per line each insertion, or $2 per line per month. No special notice inserted for less than $2.

☞ Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

AN ANSWER WANTED.

The Independent candidates deny that the policy which they advocate would make discrimination against Great Britain necessary. Will they kindly show the electors how it is to be avoided? No Liberal has done this yet. Some of them weakly deny it, as Messrs. Templeman and Marchant do, but none of them has tried to show how there can be unlimited free trade with the United States without discrimination against the Old Country. A Canadian Liberal, writing to the London Times, is more honest and more courageous than the Canadian candidates and those who speak for them. He says:

"Then the Ministerialists (Canadian) said that to admit the products of an alien nation free of duty and levy a high tariff on the products of Great Britain would be an intolerable slap in the face to the mother country. To which the Opposition replied, as a rule, with a shrug of the shoulders, which might be interpreted thus: 'Very sorry, but if financial interests clash with ancestral sentiments, so much the worse for the sentiments.'"

The Canadian Liberals did not as Canadian Liberals do here, deny the consequences, but said in effect "If my interests require me to slap the good old mother in the face, I won't hesitate to slap her, and to slap her as hard as I find necessary." It is not surprising that the Times speaks of this "cynical frankness." If it had said brutal outspokenness it would be nearer the truth. But after all, this cynicism or this brutality is preferable to the smug hypocrisy or the unblushing impudence which denies what every sensible man, whatever his opinions may be, sees is the necessary consequence of unrestricted reciprocity.

There is one way, and one way only, by which discrimination against the Mother Country can be avoided, and that is to establish unlimited free trade with Great Britain as well as with the United States. This Canadian Liberals would not listen to for a moment. They don't want free trade with all the world. And, as everyone knows, the Americans would not dream of entertaining such a proposition. They want Canada for a preserve for their own manufacturers and other producers. They will not suffer a back door to be opened for the admission of British goods. They have said, over and over again, that if Canada wants reciprocity in trade with the United States, the United states must have the making of the tariff.

THE CONSPIRACY.

The plot to sell Canada to the Americans is being revealed little by little. The revelations make it abundantly clear that the object of the conspirators is annexation. Sir Charles Tupper, a few days ago at a public meeting in Windsor, Ont., read a letter from Farrer to the arch-conspirator Wiman. Farrer seemed at the moment to be out of heart. Matters were not going on as smoothly in Canada as he wished.

"The littleness," he said, "and the half-heartedness of the Liberals is also very disheartening. Then again, the truth is that any man who preaches commercial union would prefer annexation, so that the party is virtually wearing a mask."

What is true of the advocates of commercial union then is true now. The man who preaches unrestricted reciprocity or unlimited free trade with the United States, or commercial union or whatever other name the arrangement may be called, would prefer annexation and is "wearing a mask." Farrer discerned the true inwardness of the party of which he is the mouthpiece, and saw perfectly well what it was aiming at. It is evident that he did not like sapping and mining and fighting under false colors. He would rather fight in the open under his true colors, for he writes:—

"It seems to me, and I have talked things over lately with maritime members, as well as with Manitobans, that commercial union would only delay the coming of the event those people most desire. Hence in the provinces referred to commercial union does not take hold, whereas annexation will always demand a hearing."

If there was ever any doubt as to what is the aim of the Unrestricted Party those letters of Farrer do away with it. He makes it as plain as day that what he and Wiman are working for is not a mere change in the trade policy of Canada, but the political union of the Dominion with the United States. No one supposes that these two men are the only conspirators. They have many co-laborers, and some of them, beyond doubt, are also members of the inner ring of conspirators.

In one of the opening sentences of one of the letters read by Sir Charles, the object of the plotters is made manifest. Farrer says: "That a very large number of the people are inclined to think we had better make for annexation at once, instead of making two bites of a cherry." It was, the readers sees, only two bites—the first was unrestricted reciprocity, and the second, annexation. That was the plot, and there is no reason to believe that there has been any change in the programme of the plotters.

LORNE SPEAKS UP.

The Marquis of Lorne, who is writing on Canada in the London Graphic, thinks that Editor Farrer wishes Canada "to walk into the American cattle pound like a docile cow"—to be milked. The illustration is not a bad one. There are many indications that there are other Canadians besides Farrer who would put Canada in such a position that she would be forced to accept any terms that the United States choose to dictate, and to be in all matters of trade and taxation the humble and obedient servant of her big neighbor. The shortsightedness of these people is only less aggravating than their servility. If they could see an inch beyond their noses they would perceive that the policy they are pursuing toward the United States is, besides being the meanest and the most spiritless, the weakest and the most injudicious they could follow. They are doing their best to make the Yankees see that they have the whip hand of Canada and when once those sharp people get that idea into their heads there will be no end to their demands and their exactions. The only way to deal with Brother Jonathan is to stand up to him, to tell him that you're as good as he is, and that you don't care a snap for him. If he sees that you are in earnest and have some sand in you, he will respect you and deal with you on equal terms. But let him once feel that he has you at a disadvantage, and he will bully and bulldoze you until his object is gained.

The Marquis of Lorne asks, "is it unreasonable that Canada should wish to be captain on board her own ship?" Not by any means, but there are men, calling themselves Canadians, who would not only not allow her to be captain, but would gag and bind her and throw her into the hold and then haul up the stars and stripes and put a Yankee in command. That is the plot that has been hatching in Toronto and Washington for some time. One of the conspirators has been discovered, and who the others are is pretty well known.

FROM ACROSS THE OCEAN.

The London Times, of Feb. 10, contains an article on the Canadian crisis which shows plainly that the policital situation here is clearly understood in England. The Times is evidently in full possession of the facts, and it draws from them conclusions that are both intelligent and logical. There are men on the spot who have nothing like so clear a view of the questions at issue, and what they do and do not imply, as the London Times. The Canadian candidates and stump orators for instance, who weary their hearers with platitudes about British free trade, and try to make them believe that the trade doctrines of Cobden and Bright apply to the question on which the Canadian people are called to decide, should study the following sentences from the Times' article:—

"It must in the first place be noted *that free trade has nothing to do with the conflict at all.* Sir John Macdonald's Government is, of course, frankly protectionist, and the Opposition have abandoned free trade principles—or rather a modest approach to them disguised under the name of a tariff, for revenue only—after two successive defeats at general elections, fought on that issue. If the Anti-Corn Law League had been discouraged by a couple of electoral defeats, what, we wonder, would have been the destiny of free trade in this country. The Canadian Opposition are now in favor of free trade with the United States and protection *which must be dictated in principle and in detail by the UNITED STATES against all the world besides.* But all the world includes, and in practice almost exclusively signifies THE MOTHER COUNTRY. *This is the plain meaning of unrestricted reciprocity,* as it is expounded with something like cynical frankness by our correspondent, a Canadian Liberal."

The Times believes that "absorption" would follow "commercial union." It will be observed that the great English newspaper is not able to distinguish between unrestricted reciprocity and commercial union.

Here we have a disinterested spectator of high intelligence and great discernment in England coming to the same conclusions with respect to the nature of the contest, and what is involved in it as Canadian Conservatives.

The Times says that there is no free trade in the issue before the Canadian people. It sees that if adopted it must lead to discrimination in trade against Great Britain.

It believes that it will lead to the severance of the connection between Canada and Great Britain—in other words to annexation.

These are the conclusions to which the Conservative Party, and a great many intelligent and independent Liberals have come. There is really nothing more strange in this agreement than that men on both sides of the Atlantic should declare that two and two make four, or that the whole is greater than any of its parts. Having the same premises to reason from, it is not surprising that intelligent and unprejudiced men should come to the same conclusions.

FOOLISH PREDICTIONS.

The campaign prophet is very busy just now. We are very much afraid that the difference between him and the campaign liar is so small that to discern it is a matter of great difficulty. When we see how hard it is for men who are engaged in a contest, to say how it will result, and how often the most confident predictions are falsified the only wise plan is for the elector not to place the slightest confidence in any one's predictions. If a man cannot tell how his neighbors, whom he meets every day, intend to vote, how can he form any estimate as to the relative strength of parties in places that are hundreds and in some cases thousands of miles away. The best thing for every man who feels any interest in the election to do is to work as hard as he can until election day and than vote as his judgment dictates, without paying the slightest attention to what any one says as to the result. With regard to the predictions of the prophets in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they are pure guesses. We see in our exchanges forecasts as to what will be the ultimate result, and how parties will stand when the election is over. Our own opinion is that the only use that ought to be made of these forecasts is to cut them out and keep them till after the election in order to see how far they differ from the actual result. A comparison between these predictions and the election returns will be amusing. Let every Victorian who believes in British connection and who is loyal to his Queen and country be steadfast, and cast his vote according to his convictions. Let him act as if the maintenance of British connection depended on him alone.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The gospel service on Sunday was addressed by Mr. J. A. Dummett of Portland. The hall was filled and a very practical address was given.

A number of delegates will go to Nanaimo on Friday to attend the second annual district conference which lasts until Monday. Several of the young men will read papers on the work.

Mr. J. A. Dummett, the travelling secretary for the association of the Pacific Northwest, left for Vancouver and Westminster this morning.

Tickets may be obtained for the Victoria Athletic Club's Entertainment from any of the members. Price of admission, exhibition, 50c.; exhibition and dance, 75c. *

NOTICE.

Messrs. Prior and Earle will address the Electors of Victoria City and District as follows:

Tuesday, the 3rd, Victoria West, at 8 p m.

At School house, Work Estate, on Wednesday, 4th March, at 7:30 p.m.

H. D. HELMCKEN, Sec'y.
fe24

ELECTION NOTICE

Messrs. Templeman and Marchant will address the Electors of Victoria City and District at the following places:

Tuesday, 3rd March, Cedar Hill.

Wednesday, March 4, at Victoria Theatre.

Meetings will be called to order at 8 o'clock.

THOMAS DEASY, Secretary.
fe25

NOTICE.

The Speeches made by Messrs. Prior, Earle, Wilson and Helmcken at their meeting held in the Victoria Theatre, on Wednesday Evening, Feb. 25th will be replied to by Messrs. Marchant, Templeman and others, at a meeting to be held at the Victoria Theatre, Wednesday Evening, March 4th. Everybody invited. Come early. Seats will be scarce. mr3

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

-:- GLOBE CIRCLING TOURS -:-

AROUND THE WORLD

—FOR—

$600.00.

Including Meals and Berths on Rail and Steamers.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN,
Leaves Liverpool between April 1st and 15th.

EMPRESS OF CHINA,
Leaves Liverpool between May 1st and 15th.

For pamphlets, etc., apply to

A. CAMERON, Agent, Government St., Victoria.
D. E. BROWN, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Vancouver.
fe23

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

145 DOZ.

Westside Maltese

KID GLOVES,

WITH PATENTED STUD FASTENINGS.

PRICE, PLAIN, - - - $1.25
" EMBROIDERED, - - 1.35

OUR GUARANTEE!

Should any customer return to us a pair not being as represented, or unsatisfactory in any particular, she will not have to wait or argue about it. We will give back the money or another pair.

J. HUTCHESON & CO

The Westside, Feb. 21, 1891.
fe21-tf

TO MAKE ROOM

For Large Spring Stock Coming,

HASTIE & ERSKINE

are giving extraordinary good value in

BEDROOM SUITES, SIDEBOARDS, &C.

☞ The tenth carload has just arrived, and the eleventh is now due. ☜

CARPETS. Lower than ever to clear before new goods arrive. CARPETS.

62 GOVERNMENT STREET.
jly16-12m

FOR SALE.

$50 DOWN, BALANCE $20 QUARTERLY,

AT 6 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Lots on the Fairfield Estate

NEAR HENLEY'S HOTEL.

Size 50x120. Price $450 upwards on above conditions as to payment.

FLINT & WILLIAMS

☞ CORNER FORT AND BROAD STREETS ☜
se18

A VALUABLE FOOD FOR DYSPEPTICS

Because it can be so Easily Digested

That the weakest stomach can retain and thoroughly assimilate it. It imparts stimulus to the system, strengthens and enriches the blood, invigorates and nourishes the body, and builds up a strong robust constitution.

THE GREAT STRENGTH-GIVER.
fe23to2-&w

CARD OF THANKS.

I BEG TO RETURN my sincere thanks to the California Insurance Company for the prompt payment, through their agents Messrs. Hall, Goepel & Co., of my claim of $9,000 loss on the sealing schooner "Ariel."

S. W. BUCKNAM.
fe26-3t

BUSINESS FOR SALE

AT 109 DOUGLAS STREET.

Fancy Goods, Notions and Tobacco.

For particulars apply on the premises. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. fe8-1m

BUSINESS CARDS.

GARESCHE, GREEN & CO.,

BANKERS, VICTORIA, B.C.

Deposits received and interest paid on the same.

Drafts, Telegraphic Transfers, Letters of Credit issued on San Francisco, New York, London, Ireland, Scotland, Montreal and all parts of Canada, Europe and the United States.

Gold Dust bought at highest rates.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.
jy9-1y

Phœnix Fire Assurance Company,

OF LONDON,
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1782.

UNLIMITED LIABILITY.

LOSSES PAID, OVER SEVENTEEN MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

Claims settled with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the home office.

THOS. C. NUTTALL,
32 Government Street. oct-1y Agent.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1803.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER $8,000,000.

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED.

Agent, H. E. CROASDAILE, 42 Fort Street.
oc29

HOOPER & GODDARD,

ARCHITECTS.

☞ Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government Street. tf

EDWARD McCOSKRIE & Co.

Architects and Building Superintendents.

Belmont Co. Block, Yates Street.

P.O. Box 41. oct-tf VICTORIA, B.C.

THOS. B. NORGATE & CO.,

ARCHITECTS,

Patent Solicitors and Mechanical Engineers,

76 YATES STREET,

feb14-tf VICTORIA, B. C.

WALLER & DOWNER,

91 YATES ST.

Sanitary Plumbers, Steam, Gas and Hot Water Engineers.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

ALL JOB WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
ja30-1m

JOSEPH SEARS,

Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger.

Dealer in Paints, Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Plate Glass, Wall Papers, &c.

114 YATES STREET.
de2-12m

DR. LEWIS HALL,

DENTIST,

GRADUATE PHILADELPHIA DENTAL COLLEGE.

Gas, ether and also latest improved electric vibrator used for painless extraction of teeth.

Craft & Norris Block, - 95 Douglas Street.
Office hours, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. ap21

GRAND PALACE HOTEL,

81 to 103 North Clark St.,

CHICAGO.

Four minutes from Court House. Both Plans. Weekly, $3.00. Transients, 50c. up. Restaurant by Compagnon, late Chicago Club, Chef. Popular prices. New house. Cut this out for further reference. fe19-1m

Five 5-Acre Blocks

FOR SALE.

Suitable for Residences or Chicken Ranches.

ELEGANT POSITION ON THE MAIN ROADS.

Apply early to

W. JONES,

25 Cormorant St.
oc22-6m

REMOVAL.

T. S. GORE, BURNET & CO.

LAND SURVEYORS & CIVIL ENGINEERS,

have removed their office to No. 14 Chancery Lane, opposite New Law Courts.
ja20-1yr-d&w

Bargains in Clothing

—AND—

UNDERCLOTHING.

Being about to retire from business, my entire stock of Clothing and Underwear, Hats, &c., are selling at 30 per cent. below the usual price.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

the well-known stand situated at 44 Yates st. Unless you have ample means do not apply.!

LEWIS LEWIS.
d7-3m

FOR SALE.

One hundred and sixty-five and one-half acres of land; all under fence; with two barns, dwelling and office. Houses, at Boundary Bay. Apply to Wm. McDowell, 54 Menzies St., James Bay, or to J. A McDowell, on the premises.
fe27-1m-w

STEAMER FOR SALE.

THE TWIN SCREW STEAMER

"CARIBOO FLY,"

as she now lies on the ways at the Star Ship Yard, together with her outfit of

Boats, Life Boats, Bedding, Linen.

Length 132 ft. 2 in. Beam 22ft. 3 in.
281 87-100 Tons.
For further particulars apply to

HENRY SAUNDERS,
Johnson Street, Victoria.
fe11-tf

TENDERS.

TO BUILDERS.

SEPARATE TENDERS are requested by 5 p.m. of Saturday, February 28th, for the building of a residence on Belcher Avenue for Alan. S. Dumble on, Esq. Plans to be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of the undersigned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

CORNELIUS J. SOULE,
Architect,
New Turner Block,
Douglas Street.

The time for receiving tenders for the above is extended to the second day of March, at 12 o'clock noon. fe22-6t

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS will be received up to noon, 7th March, for the erection of two 2-story Frame Residences, for James Burns, Esquire, at James Bay.

Lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

JOHN TEAGUE,
Architect.
fe28

MUNICIPAL.

SEPARATE TENDERS will be received at the office of the undersigned until Wednesday, the 11th day of March, prox., for supplying the Corporation with hardware, nails, etc., forage, lumber, coal and wood.

Forms of tender supplied at this office.

A certified cheque for $50 to accompany each tender.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, 27th Feb., 1891.
fe18-td

MUNICIPAL.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE office of the undersigned until Tuesday next the 3rd day of March proximo, for the construction of an exercise wagon for Fire Department purposes.

Specifications of same may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order of the Fire Wardens.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.
City Clerk's Office, Feb. 24, 1891.

MUNICIPAL.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the City Clerk will be received until 4 p.m., on Tuesday the 3rd March, for the erection of a Pipe Shed and fencing.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Sanitary Engineer, City Hall.

Tenders must be accompanied by a certified cheque or cash equivalent to five per cent. of the amount of tender.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. fe27-4t

MUNICIPAL.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the undersigned until Wednesday the 11th of March prox., at 4 p.m., for supplying to the Corporation 200 tons of 4 inch cast iron water pipes.

Specifications may be seen at this office.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk's Office. C. M. C.
fe27-td

TENDERS are called for by the undersigned for the purchase of a new two story house and lot on Bay street, having a frontage on the harbor of seventy-six feet, 120 feet deep, and seventy-six feet frontage on Bay street, up to noon of April 4th, 1891. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. JAMES BLAND, SR., Bay st. Victoria West. fe7-2m

DRY GOODS.

GILMORE

AND

McCANDLESS

37 JOHNSON ST.

$2 BARGAINS IN $3 BOYS' SUITS

Commencing to-morrow. the 23rd, for one week.

We have a job lot at $2, $2.50 and $3 a Suit.

Bring your boys along and we will sell you a suit for $3 that is worth $5 anywhere.

Boys' Knee Pants $1 and $1.25; size from 22 to 28.

Boys' Odd Vests, 75c.

We have an immense stock of Suits on the way. This is the first lot to arrive. If you buy a suit and don't like it when you get home, we will refund the money cheerfully.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,
37 Johnson St.

FOR SALE.

ELEGANT UPRIGHT AMERICAN PIANO, worth $600, 7⅓ octave nearly new, price $300. This is a bargain. 68 North Park street.
fe26 3t

FOR SALE.

SPLIT Cedar Fence Posts, in large or small quantities. Leave orders at Scotch Bakery, 103 Douglas street. fe20-3m

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Removal.

George S. Russell has removed his barber shop to No. 42, Yates street, next to W. J. Jeffree's. tf

Removal.

Geo. H. Maynard has removed his stock of boots and shoes to 72 Yates street, and was in full blast yesterday, the sale still goes on, and will continue until his spring goods arrive. *

They Will Adjourn.

It has been decided to adjourn the provincial legislature on Wednesday night until the following Monday, to enable the members to return to their constituencies and vote for the candidates for seats in the House of Commons.

Reward Offered.

Frank Campbell offers a reward of $25 for the apprehension and conviction of the parties who have twice torn down the election cartoons which he has placed on his bulletin boards. The act is a mean one, and the individuals who were so contemptible should be known to the public.

At the Museum.

A neatly arranged book of samples of native woods, highly polished, has been presented to the provincial museum by Mr. J. B. Kennedy, of the Brunette saw mills. The Kootenay mineral collection is also an object of great interest at present, and other districts will no doubt be induced to secure similar representation.

The Latest Designs.

During the Christmas week Pennock & Kingham had such a great sale of silver ware, that they completely sold out. To fill the demand, a very fine assortment has just arrived, some of which is as follows: A full set of fish eaters, with carving and fish sets to match; candelabras, champagne aerators; biscuit jars, and *tete-a-tete* sets. *

Government Savings Bank.

A notice, posted in the Dominion Government Savings Bank, states that—as was announced in COLONIST telegrams two weeks ago—the limit of deposits in the Savings Bank is increased to $3,000. The Government also offer a $5,000,000—inscribed stock, redeemable first March, 1896. Depositors can have their deposits transferred to this stock in sums of $100, or multiples of $100, at 3½ per cent, on application at the Savings Bank.

Ice in the Skeena.

The steamer Chieftain, Capt. G. Cunningham, arrived from Port Essington yesterday for supplies for the canneries there, with which the Chieftain will return on Thursday. On the Skeena there has been very little ice this winter, and in the middle of the month of January there was open water from the coast to Hazelton. When the Chieftain left, however, the river was frozen over, and its navigation was thus put an end to.

Increased Police Protection.

Yesterday morning the five new constables recently appointed, were sworn in by Mr. Edwin Johnson, S.M. The new officers went on duty last night for the first time, their beats being in the residential part of the city. By the new regulations Sert. Walker will be on duty from from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Sergt. Hawton from 4 p.m. till midnight, and Sergt. Levia from midnight till 8 a.m. An officer will also be constantly on duty in the barracks, ready to answer all calls.

Alert Bay Gossip.

Alex Martin, who recently acquired the Mission store, will build a new residence in the spring.

W. F. Rothwell is here from Manitoba, renewing old acquaintances.

The steamer Chieftain brought up the mail last week and gladdened the hearts of business men, who had been in suspense for a month.

Six inches of snow fell during February; the weather was calm and clear, with hard frosts every night.

The Door Fell Outward.

While James Peat, an employe of Messrs. J. & A. Boscowitz for the last ten years, was trying to open the heavy shed door at Janion's wharf, yesterday, the door fell outward, crushing Peat between it and the wharf. He was found by Mr. R. Horton, of the Hudson's Bay Co., at about 9 o'clock, and was immediately conveyed to the Jubilee hospital. The examination there showed that his hip was dislocated and two or three ribs were broken. Every care is being taken of the patient, and his recovery at an early date is looked for.

Off for Big Bend.

Messrs. Sam Hill, Angus McKay, John Sands and Gus Lund, started off for Big Bend again on Wednesday morning on snow shoes, going by the river over ice and snow, and taking with them three sleds, each carrying about 80 pounds of provisions, etc. They expect to reach their destination in eight or ten days, and as soon as they get settled will begin work by deepening their flume. When they have completed this they intend erecting a small upright saw mill to cut the lumber necessary in carrying on their work. They expect to be well rewarded for their labors, and it is hoped they will do even better than they expect in washing out the yellow metal.—Kootenay Star.

They Want the Earth.

By the steamer Maude, which returned from Alberni yesterday, Mr. Charles Spring received a bundle of 100 seal skins, secured by the Indians around Uculet. The schooners Lily and Favorite are reported to be still waiting for their Indian hunters, whom they expected to get without trouble. The Siwashes, however, have refused to sail unless they are promised $7 for every seal killed. As the seals are reported to be plentiful along the Coast, the captains are naturally impatient to be off. The Minnie and Mary Ellen are in the same fix as the Lily and Favorite; while the Sea Lion and two others schooners were sighted off Cape Beale by the Maude on the homeward trip. The storekeepers on Barclay Sound have already bought about 1,000 skins from the Indians, and more are being brought in every day. Beautiful weather prevails on the West Coast.

Is She Still Afloat.

Grave anxiety is expressed by those interested in the little steamer Nell, owned by Mr. George Williscroft, as to her whereabouts or her fate. The Nell is a Northern passenger and trading steamer, engaged in cannery work during the busy season. She left Hartley Bay, near the mouth of Gardner's Inlet, about a month ago, with a cargo of lumber for Queen Charlotte Island, and three weeks had passed when the Boscowitz came down without bringing any news of her. As heavy winds had prevailed, it was feared that she had gone down in the gale. About 100 miles of open water lie between Hartley Bay and Queen Charlotte Islands, and those who know Capt. Madden, who commands the Nell, feel confident that he would run no risks in making the trip. The steamer was built at Georgetown, near Fort Simpson, about five years ago, and is a serviceable, but not very powerful, boat. News of her will be eagerly looked for.

A Boon for Sealers.

Quite a boon has been granted the sealing men of this port. The collector of customs has granted, upon payment of a fee of two cents per ton, the crew of each vessel in case of accident or sickness, permission to be sent to the Marine hospital for treatment.

Fire at Alert Bay.

The Indian agent's house at Alert Bay got badly scorched on the 23d ultimo. Soot had accumulated on the top of the chimney, and fallen on the shingles, creating a fire that threatened destruction to the whole building. The fire was discovered in time, and before it had made much headway the influence of several pails of water was brought to bear upon it, with good effect. An ugly, black hole in the roof was the only souvenir left by the fire.

British Vessels.

The schooner Henrietta changed her flag yesterday, and is now a British vessel.

"Oscar and Hattie," a schooner of 81 tons register, bought in San Francisco by Mr. J. L. Penny, of Clayoquot, arrived here yesterday and was registered by her owner as a British vessel. She was formerly an American schooner, but hereafter she will hail from this port. On her way from San Francisco, Chas. Wilson, a seaman on board, while discharging a loaded shotgun, severely injured his hand. The gun burst just as the young man fired. On arriving at Victoria the accident was reported to Collector Milne, who ordered him to be sent to the Marine hospital for medical treatment.

Extension of Time.

Russell McDonald & Co.'s annual boot and shoe sale will continue during this week. *

Will Form a Union.

The tinners and cornicers of this city will hold a meeting in Philharmonic Hall, at 7:30 to-morrow evening, for the purpose of forming a union. All tinners and cornicers are invited.

G. R. J. Removed.

Geo. R. Jackson, who has given the utmost satisfaction to so many of us, has removed his entire stock into the Turner block, 68 Douglas street. His new spring goods have arrived and deserve inspection. *mh3-1m

Home Circles.

Mr. A. Q. St. George returned from Vancouver on Sunday, and will complete the organization of the lodge of the above order. The meeting will be held in the general secretary's office of the Y.M.C.A. this evening at half past seven. The charter was left open from last meeting so that anyone else joining can have the benefit of it. All are welcome to hear an explanation of the order.

Face to Face with Death.

Harry Mack, John Thieme and Jim Miller, three loggers, had a narrow escape from drowning, while returning to Alert Bay from Klicksivi, in an open boat, one day last week. The boat capsized during a snow squall off Port McNeil, and the men men were found clinging to the overturned craft, two hours later, by Adam Mathers, a farmer, who rescued them from their perilous position. The men were in an exhausted condition, chilled to the bone and almost frozen to death.

Resolution of Thanks.

The citizens of St. John's, Newfoundland, in relation to the question of French treaty rights, at a meeting held lately, passed the the following resolution:—

RESOLVED—That this meeting desires to express its grateful appreciation of the interest taken by our fellow-Colonists of the Dominion of Canada, in our behalf, for their manifestations of sympathy with us, in the hardships of our position, and for the active and valuable support and assistance afforded us, by the press, the various Boards of Trade, and other exponents of public opinion and sentiment throughout the Dominion; and the Committee recognize in this sympathy and co-operation, a source of strength and hope, to sustain and encourage the people of this Colony to further persistent effort in the future.

The C.P.R. Steamers.

The statement is being circulated that the new China steamships of the C.P.R. are to give Victoria the "go by." This is untrue. Mr. Van Horne, president of the company, has stated through the columns of this paper and by letter to the Board of Trade that these magnificent steamers will call here on their inward and outward voyages. R. P. Rithet & Co, are now completing the improvements to the outer wharf which will accommodate these steamers. It was chiefly through being assured of the fact that the new steamers would call if the necessary dockage were provided that induced Mr. Rithet to begin the construction of the new wharf.

The Victoria Athletic Club will hold an Exhibition and Dance at Philharmonic Hall on Tuesday evening, March 10th. The curtain rises at 8 o'clock sharp. *

THE TICKET.

MARK YOUR BALLOTS FOR THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATES.

EARLE, THOMAS, Merchant.	X
MARCHANT, WILLIAM, Merchant.	
PRIOR, EDWARD GAWLER, Merchant.	X
TEMPLEMAN, WILLIAM, Journalist.	

ON THE "HONEST INDEPENDENT'S" MANIFESTO, BY AN HONEST INDEPENDENT.

TO THE EDITOR:—I have, this evening, read in the Times, the address of the so-called Liberal candidates to the electors of Victoria city and district. I am so amazed by its matchless impudence as a specimen of futility, which is the strict differentia of a sieve, that I cannot refrain from asking you to let me stick my pen through several of its holes. And I shall begin by saying that, having resided here little more than a year, I am not prepared to speak of the requirements of this particular city and district, and I speak only of this document in the capacity of an honest Independent; on that score, I will also add, incidentally, that I am an English Conservative, as far as Imperial politics are concerned; but party politics have nothing to do with the purely rational (?) view of the language of the "Honest" Independent manifesto. Let me then take the first paragraph of this precious farrago, whether or not, "by long delay and shifty excuses, the present Government have, &c., &c.," while *pledged supporters represented the district.*" I have not. *But*, if that be the case, may a plain man ask *how Independent* candidates, honest or not, propose to induce the said so-called evasive government to do what its pledged supporters have (as is here asserted) failed to induce it to do? "*Fas est et ab hoste doceri*" indeed. But tell us bold gentlemen, what do you mean by the "*forcing* an unwilling government," of which you speak so glibly? Measure your language. Paragraph number two begins with a very obvious platitude that "unrestricted reciprocity is an important issue in the present contest, and the gentlemen excel themselves by informing us that they are "in favor of the nearest possible approach to free trade with all countries that the necessities of the revenue will permit." Why "God ha' mercy?" So is everybody and every nation, and if it were not for "the necessities of the revenue," otherwise, in plain language, "the damnable nature of things," there would be nothing but free trade. The gentlemen are "in favor of the largest measure of reciprocity with the United States *that it is possible to obtain with the approval of the Imperial Government.*" Why, so we all are, and all of us honorable men. The said Home Government,—say the gentlemen in the next sentence,—has "never shown any disposition in late years to thwart the will of the Canadian people, etc., and will not interpose objections to a treaty, etc., etc." Then, in this case, since they are so assured of the readiness of the Home Government to do what the Canadian people wish, why desire on any patriotic grounds as independents to oust the present represetatives of Victoria? What the next extraordinary sentence about "countries allied by commerce settling their international disputes better than by tedious diplomacy" means I leave to the gentlemen who composed it to decide for themselves. Suffice it to point out that all allied countries are allied by commerce, and they have only one alternative for the settlement of their international disputes by diplomacy, and that is war. I leave aside all this ridiculous address on local affairs as matters in which I am not concerned, and on which I am not qualified to speak; but, I cannot in silence read the balderdash of which that part of the address to which I have drawn attention is composed without exposing it as an affront to common sense, and a very poor account of the "honest Independents'" creed, as I should personally interpret it.

EKTOLOPEUSIS.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.

TO THE EDITOR:—The Independent candidates have on more than one occasion assured us that they would not favor any alteration in the tariff of the Dominion that would appear to discriminate against Great Britain or any of the colonies. Indeed Mr. Marchant has challenged Messrs. Prior and Earle to say if they will pledge themselves, should they be elected, to favor free trade relations between Canada and Great Britain, promising that in the improbable event of his own election, he would use his efforts in the same direction. I showed in my last letter that the leader of the Commercial Union movement, Mr. Erastus Wiman, had never hesitated to declare that it necessarily involved discrimination in favor of the United States as against Great Britain. It may, therefore, be taken as certain, notwithstanding the assertions of Messrs. Marchant and Templeman to the contrary, that the return to power of those who are opposed to the policy of Sir John A. Macdonald, would result in the passage of legislation that would bring about most serious discrimination against the Mother Country and our sister colonies.

This being granted, it may be interesting to note the view taken by the people of Great Britain of the matter. Speaking at the annual dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce, a few weeks ago, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said that "he believed there was a general desire in the British isles and in the colonies for a closer union between the parent state and her offspring. He was convinced that if any colony was so ill-advised as to give any foreign nation a differential tariff against the United Kingdom, it would be a serious blow to any advance in the direction he had indicated, and would not be easily recovered from. It might even be injurious to the connection between such colony and the mother country, as the new interests and sympathies created between the colony and the favored foreign nation would supplant those with the United Kingdom. Then the feeling might arise whether Great Britain ought to retain the responsibility of affording protection to such colony in her foreign affairs if British manufacturers were deliberately placed in a worse position than the foreign competitors."

There is no uncertainty about the meaning of these words or as to the manner in which such trade discriminations as are advocated by Messrs. Marchant and Templeman, are regarded by those who lead public opinion in the Old Country. When a member of the British Cabinet says that such a step as is proposed by the "Independent" members would be "a serious blow" in the direction of "a closer union between the parent state and her offspring." "Mr. Marchant says that he desires this "closer union." How then can he so strongly advocate a policy the results of which will prove to be a serious blow to the possibility of such a thing? Still less, I presume, would Mr. Marchant desire to do anything calculated to weaken the ties at present existing between Great Britain and Canada. Yet as will be seen by the extract I have given above, the President of the Board of Trade says, that a "feeling might arise whether Great Britain ought to retain the responsibility of affording protection to such a colony in her foreign affairs if British manufacturers were deliberately placed in a worse position than foreign competitors." Surely Mr. Marchant, when his attention is called to the feeling prevailing in Great Britain, will not consider that even the election of himself to the Dominion Parliament, would compensate the people of Victoria, of British Columbia, or of the Dominion, for the injurious results which would follow the adoption by Canadians of a policy like that advocated by the party of which Messrs. Marchant and Templeman are the exponents in this city.

A BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

March 2nd, 1891.

THE TRUTH.

TO THE EDITOR:—The Times, commenting on a portion of Mr. Van Horne's letter regarding abandoned farms in Canada, asks if he (Mr. Van Horne) forgets the Eastern townships, the neighborhoods of Brome, Stanstead, Coaticooke, etc. Now, sir, my whole life has been spent in the County of Brome, up to five months ago, when I came here, and I have yet to learn of one abandoned farm in either of these counties mentioned, and more than that, these same counties are second to none for grazing and for the production of butter and cheese. Although the past two seasons have been very unfavorable on account of too much rain for grain raising, the *poor farmer* is not so near starvation as some people would be glad to make out *just now*, and not nearly so bad off as they will be five years hence, if the bars are torn down and the go as you please system established. M.

Victoria, March 2nd, 1891.

MR. MARCHANT REPLIES.

TO THE EDITOR—"ASpectator" writing in your columns asks the question, whether I am a Baptist minister, and proceeds therefore to argue that I may be disqualified. Will you allow me to state that I am not and never have been a Baptist minister, having been engaged from a school-boy in secular employment. It is true that I have occasionally discussed religion from the platform or the pulpit, without "fee or reward," as any other layman might and as others in the city do. Perhaps my having so done may have given rise to your correspondent's letter. W. MARCHANT.

Oysters delivered to all parts of the city. Telephone No. 161, New England Bakery, Young Bro., No. 116 and 118 Government street.

AMUSEMENTS.

SMOKING CONCERT.

VICTORIA TENNIS CLUB.

PHILHARMONIC HALL

—ON—

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, AT 8 P.M.

Under the patronage of Col. E. G. Prior, M.P., T. Earle, Esq., M. P., His Worship the Mayor, Chairman.

Tickets at C. A. Lombard's, 50c. fe17-td

DEUTSCHE HARMONIE

(GERMAN HARMONY),

For all German-Speaking residents of this city.

NEXT MEETING,

Wednesday, March 4, at 8 P.M.

No. 11 Store St., above Jordan's City Bakery.

P. T. HEBLER, Sec'y, 95 View Street.

mr1

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Largest

—AND—

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

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—AND—

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

—IS AT—

W. J. JEFFREE'S

40 YATES ST.

N. B.—A splendid assortment of Boys' Ribbed Woollen Knicker and Cashmere Stockings, in Navy, Black and Heather.

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THE CORRECT TICKET.

ERSKINE, A. B.	X
BOOTS.	X
SHOES.	X
CASH.	X

COMMITTEE ROOMS OPEN from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily, at 132 Government St., corner Johnson St. de28

WEILER BROS.,

Successors to JOHN WEILER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Furniture and Importers of House Furnishing Goods

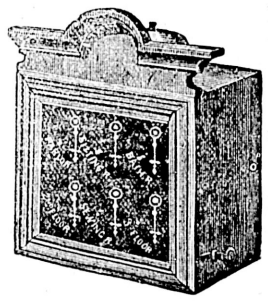
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

New lines of Antique Oak Furniture, just received. First arrival of Spring Carpets just to hand. Lace Curtains in great variety.

Largest stock of Crockery, Glassware, Wallpaper, Carpets, Linoleums, Cutlery, Plated-ware, etc., in the province. Wholesale and retail. Prices uniform, and as low as any firm in the city. Satisfaction guaranteed.

51 TO 55 FORT STREET

THROUGH TO BROUGHTON. de22-12m



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In all Designs and Combinations Supplied and put in with Neatness and Despatch by Trained Workmen Under the Direction of

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Thirty-five years experience in Electric and Wire Work. All work Guaranteed. Orders taken at

NO. 10 TROUNCE AVENUE.

LADIES INCREASE YOUR COMFORT BY WEARING FEATHERBONE

TRY A SAMPLE PAIR. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THEY ARE MORE DURABLE THEY ARE MORE GRACEFUL THEY ARE MORE STYLISH

CORSETS.

THAN ANY OTHER CORSET IN THE MARKET.

MADE ONLY BY CANADA FEATHERBONE Co. LONDON, O.

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SPENCER'S SALE

Monday, February 1.

GREAT REDUCTION IN EACH DEPARTMENT

Mantles, Jackets, Costumes, Tea Gowns, Blouses and Jerseys, below cost. Dress Patterns, Short Lengths and REMNANTS, greatly reduced to clear. Kid Gloves slightly spoiled, at half price; a clearing lot at 50c. per pair. 100 pair Lace Curtains, a consignment, price $2.75, original price $4. Table Linen, Towels, Napkins, at clearing prices. A fine line of Ladies' and Children's Cashmere Hose at 25c., worth 50c Muslin Embroidery, Flouncings, Edgings, etc, must be seen to be appreciated. Remnants of Carpet, Rugs, Mats, etc., at cost, for sale days only.

SEE WINDOWS.

DAVID SPENCER, PROPRIETOR.

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JOHN TEAGUE, ARCHITECT, CORNER of Broad Street and Trounce Avenue Established, 1862. f-1

BAKERS.

VICTORIA STEAM BAKERY. M. R. SMITH & Co, 57 Fort Street. Factory 91 Niagara Street. P.O. Box 289. Telephone call 121. f-1

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PEOPLE'S MARKET, 99 JOHNSON ST. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Choice Meats, Vegetables, etc. All orders delivered promptly to any part of the city. f-1

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DR. ERNEST HALL, L.R.C., EDINBURGH, etc. Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat a specialty. Office, corner Yates and Douglas streets; hours, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Residence, corner Fort and Quadra streets; hours, 6 to 7:30 p.m. f1

HOMOEOPATHY.—DR. JOHN HALL, 98 YATES st., over Cochrane & Munn's drug store, Chronic and Children's Diseases a specialty. Office hours from 1 to 4 p.m., only excepting Sundays and holidays. f1

DRUGGISTS.

J. TEAGUE, JR., DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST, 57 Yates street. The celebrated "B. Laurance" spectacles. No fancy prices. f1

GUNMAKERS.

HENRY SHORT, GUNMAKER, IMPORTER of Sporting Goods, Turner Block, Douglas St., near Yates. Established 1862. f1

GROCER—RETAIL.

NEW GOODS—JUST RECEIVED FROM the East: Fine Oatmeal, Granulated Oatmeal and Rolled Oats. Try them. R. H. Jameson, 33 Fort street. fe1

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ROYAL HOTEL—CORNER FORT AND Douglas streets. Elegantly fitted furnished rooms. f1

DELMONICO HOTEL—107 GOVERNMENT street. Rooms by the day or week, for families and the travelling public. First-class bar and billiard parlors attached. Petrie & Cook, Proprietors. f1

COLONIAL METROPOLE—HAS BEEN entirely rebuilt, and refurnished with all modern improvements. Rates from $1 to $2 per day. Best moderate price hotel in city. 31 and 33 Johnson street. Thos. Tugwell f1

INSURANCE.

WM. JOHNSON—FIRE, LIFE AND Accident Insurance. Room 4, Spencer's Arcade, Government street. f1

MERCHANT TAILORS.

GEO R. JACKSON, (SUCCESSOR TO J. C. Leask). The leading Tailor, 55 Govt. street. Fine dress suits a specialty. f-1

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BRACKMAN & KER, MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Flour, Bran, Hay, Grain, Meals, Pearl Barley, Split Peas, Hominy, Etc. Office and warehouse, Government street, Victoria, Mills at North Saanich, B.C. P. O. Box 567. Telephone No. 167. f-1

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

PENNOCK & KINGHAM. THE LEADING Manufacturing Jewellers and Diamond Setters, 49 Government street, opposite Bank of B. C. f-1

A. A. CLAYTON, THE LEADING MANUFACTURING Goldsmith and Watchmaker. 47 Government street, opposite Bank of B.C. f-1

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, 99 DOUGLAS Street. Dealers in all kinds of photographic material, views of British Columbia and Alaska.

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Finding Store, 97 Douglas St., Boots, Shoes, Leather and Shoe Findings. f-1

REAL ESTATE.

HAWTHORNTHWAITE & CO., REAL Estate Brokers, 82½ Government St., up stairs Offices—Victoria, Blaine and San Francisco. f-1

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STEITZ'S RESTAURANT AND BAKERY, open day and night. Social parties and banquets supplied on shortest notice. Oysters and game in season. C. C. Fox. f-1

TAKE NOTICE that I, Ellen Johnson, now carrying on business at the New York Restaurant, Yates street, Victoria city, widow, intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners in and for the said city, for a license to sell wines, spirits, beer and other fermented liquors by retail at the brick building premises situated on the South side of Yates street aforesaid and known as 67 and 69 Yates street, Victoria city. The said building and premises to be opened by me as an hotel and restaurant.

MRS. ELLEN JOHNSON.

Dated Feb 6, 1891. fe7-1m

ELITE RESTAURANT, JOHNSON ST. Geo. Amorsen, proprietor. 21 meals for $4.00. fe1

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A. B. GRAY & CO., IMPORTERS & COMMISSION Agents. Wharf street, Victoria, B.C. f-1

HENRY SAUNDERS, IMPORTER AND Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c. 39 and 41 Johnson street. P.O. drawer H. Telephone No. 28. f-1

LENZ & LEISER, IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN and Domestic Dry Goods, Gents Furnishing Goods, &c. Yates street, Victoria B.C. f-1

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Fresh Assortment of Goods

Received per S.S. Parthia.

Bamboo Tables and Stools, Baskets, Table Mats, Large Variety of Tea Sets, Trays, etc.

GOOD SELECTION OF

BULBS OF LARGE FLOWERING LILIES.

FULL LINES OF OUR USUAL CURIOS

Silk Goods, Etc.

MARCHANT, FUTCHER & CO

41 FORT STREET. ja30

DENTAL SURGERY.

TO MY PATIENTS AND PUBLIC—Intending to leave for Europe in a short time, and in order of reducing my supply, I will make a reduction on my Improved Sets of Artificial Teeth. Sample set can be seen at my Office. DR. HARTMAN,

jly15-12m 59½ Government Street.

Continued from page Three.

being whether those communications paid. He reserved the right to oppose the bill on its third reading, if the probability arose that the road would only exist on paper. The road should not be a narrow guage road, as it was meant for more than a mining road.

MR. BOOTH said that the construction of this road was an absolute necessity, as without it coal could not be taken from the Crow's Nest mine for the development of the minerals. The road had not been built, because there had been no market for the coal. The C. P. R. would never do anything till they were forced to, and construction of this line would only spur the great Canadian line to early action. The true policy was to build roads only where they were required; the history of the Intercolonial was a lesson on this text. He would support the second reading of the bill.

The second reading was carried on a division of 23 to 4, Messrs. Martin, Semlin, Horne and Cotton voting nay. Bill to be committed on Tuesday.

LIBEL BILL.

The order for a second reading of this bill was discharged by request of Hon. Mr. Beaven.

LAND BILL.

HON. MR. VERNON, in moving the second reading of this bill, said in reality it required very little explanation. The object of amending the present act was, as far as possible, to prevent or discourage large tracts of land falling into the hands of individuals for speculative purposes. He traced the various changes that had been made by previous Governments in dealing with the public lands. The development of the country, as a matter of course, necessitated amendments to the land laws. During the past four years the receipts from the sale of Crown land had been about $600,000. Half of this had been received for townsites and suburban lands, the remainder being principally for pastoral lands. Under the proposed bill, occupation by preemptors was required; this would put an end to a great amount of speculation. Purchases by the bill which he now introduced were limited to 640 acres; and land was divided into three classes, first, second and third. Owing to the constant fluctuation in land values, it was impossible to fix a hard and fast price. Accordingly, the price of first-class agricultural land was fixed at $5 per acre; second-class at $2.50 per acre; and purely pastoral at $1 per acre. No metals passed with the land, only coal became the property of a purchaser or pre-emptor, from whom a royalty of five cents per ton was required. The hon. chief commissioner contended that without taxing the people too heavily, the Government would have to depend for a considerable portion of its revenue upon its land sales, and so all the Government could do was to regulate the prices fairly. The lands of British Columbia were in a great part useless without railways—the great Chilcotin country for example.

HON. MR. VERNON having concluded his remarks, moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House adjourned at 5:45.

EVENING SESSION.

Business was resumed at 7:30, when the House went into committee, with Mr. Booth in the chair, upon the Public School Bill.

In committee, exception was taken by Mr. Cotton to section 4, providing that the executive council shall constitute a board of public instruction. He thought that the duties of the cabinet were already too multifarious, and that the formation of the council of public instruction should be somewhat different from that proposed. There should be an advisory board, with one or more cabinet ministers, particularly qualified to direct educational matters. He agreed with the principle of the bill, having for its object the decentralizing of the school system, but was of the opinion that as the measure stood, the cities would simply put up the necessary funds for maintaining the schools, and the whole control of both schools and money would be possessed at the capital. He vigorously opposed section 4.

HON. MR. ROBSON objected to the senior member for Vancouver City discussing the principle of the bill at the present stage of proceedings.

MR. BROWN, while he agreed with many things said by Mr. Cotton, could not approve of the formation of an educational council composed of persons not being members of the Cabinet or House. He remembered when the schools had been so directed, and he did not wish to see the experiment repeated. He had bought his experience on this matter and paid for it.

MR. MCKENZIE wished to enlarge the section by having one member of the executive council nominated by the Lieut.-Governor as minister of education, who should be recognized as the responsible head of the department.

HON. MR. BEAVEN said that the whole object of the section was to relegate to three members the power at present possessed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. He thought that the amendment proposed by the member from Nanaimo conflicted with the Constitution Act.

HON. MR. ROBSON explained the difference between a quorum of three and an educational council of three; the words relating to the quorum might without disadvantage be struck out.

MR. SEMLIN disapproved of the educational department being made a political machine.

HON MR. BEAVEN moved to strike out the whole clause as unnecessary.

This amendment was lost, and that in reference to the formation of a quorum was adopted; the clause as thus amended being passed.

MR. MACKENZIE moved, in amendment to clause 1 of section 6, that the school age be from five to twenty years, instead of six to sixteen. This motion gave rise to considerable debate, but was defeated on a division. Sub-section 10, providing for the cancellation of a teacher's certificate "for cause," was discussed at length, Mr. Semlin moving that "for immoral conduct" be substituted in place of "for cause." This motion was defeated and the original clause was adopted.

Numerous amendments were introduced, discussed and dropped, and the committee rose at 12 o'clock, reporting progress, on the 20th section.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

BY HON. MR. DAVIE—To move for the appointment of a select committee to consist of Beaven, Brown, Booth, Hall and the mover to ascertain whether any and what laborers or mechanics have lost their wages since the passage of the present Lien Act and whether such loss has in any and what case been due to any and what imperfection in the law.

QUESTIONS.

BY MR. BROWN—To ask the Attorney-General, (a) By what authority or under what act was the annexed order made: "All monies paid into court, whether the Supreme or County court, must be paid by the party paying the same to the bank of B. C. in New Westminster, and to the credit of the cause. Forms to be obtained on application to the registrar; and see Archibald's prac. edn. 1862, p. 1,353; and edn. of 1879, p. 1,090.

(Signed) J. F. MCCREIGHT, J.,
(Signed) W. NORMAN BOLE.

Dated 19th day of Feb., 1890.

(b) Is the order valid or binding upon either practitioners or registrars?

(c) If not, will the department instruct the registrars to disregard it?

(d) I have also to ask the Attorney-General—Have any complaints been made to the department, or is the department aware, of suitors having suffered delay or expense, or both, by the refusal of any judge of the supreme court to make orders for payment of monies out of court?

BARNUM'S ATHLETIC TRAINING.

The Old Showman's Experience in the Sawdust Ring.

It is not generally known that Barnum has all his life long been an athlete, and that in his younger days he was as skillful a performer on the trapeze as some of the professional acrobats in his employ. When he first went into the circus business, says the Chicago Evening Journal, Barnum satisfied himself that in order to make a success of it he would have to be familiar with every department and all matters pertaining to it. He accordingly went into training, and within a year was able to turn a handspring and walk the tight rope with the best of them. On several occasions when his principal performers were taken ill, Barnum disguised himself and did their "turns." Of course, the audience was not aware of this, for Barnum always disliked to be known as a performer.

But when he had begun to grow prosperous and it was no longer necessary for him to act Barnum stopped performing in public, though he continued practicing in private. When he built the wonderful Persian palace, Iranistan, in Bridgeport, he had a large room set apart as a gymnasium, where he exercised one or two hours every day. It was fitted up with all the appliances and improvements of a gymnasium, and there Barnum used to swing Indian clubs, practice jumping, tumbling and all the other acrobatic tricks of bone and limb. In all the exercises he was of course attired in tights.

His athletic costume consisted of a white shirt, blue silk trunks, yellow hose and cream slippers, with black tips. Sometimes he varied his appearance by wearing green satin trunks or a buff-colored shirt. He still has these garments preserved in a trunk, which is not open to general inspection. When Iranistan was destroyed by fire Barnum built Waldemere, and there, too, he had a private gymnasium, fitted up like the first, with all the improvements. There he continued his acrobatic capers in private, and so built up the splendid constitution which has just carried him through almost a fatal illness.

Waldemere gave place in time to his present residence, Marina, which faces the sound, and, although age has stolen upon him, Barnum when in health keeps up his old habits of exercise, though of course in a modified degree. He has a gymnasium connected with his house, and there he still swings clubs occasionally or works the dumb bells. He does not turn handsprings any more, nor walk the tight rope. He has as well discarded his athletic costume, but he exercises sufficiently to retain his vigor and cheerfulness. There are no trees on his grounds, so he is deprived of Gladstone's favorite pursuit of woodchopping. The acrobatic side of Barnum's nature has never before been written up. This is because his innate modesty made him hesitate about telling of it to more than a few friends, who were pledged to secrecy, but like every thing else it had to come out, and now it is a secret no longer.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

A Sailor Supposed to Have Been Drowned Returns to Claim a Legacy.

William Lanark, a wealthy old farmer of Lanark County, died fourteen years ago, leaving eighty-four thousand dollars, the distribution of which was made the occasion of a lawsuit by some of the surviving members of his family, says the Toronto Globe. Among the male heirs was Stephen Holiday, a married son, who in 1864 left his wife and two children and went sailing on the schooner Ada Drake, which was lost in a heavy storm off Cleveland, and Holiday's family supposed he went down with the vessel. His widow subsequently married a Toronto man named Derusha, and secured an order for the payment of Stephen's share of his father's money to her and her two sons. This was followed by an order that the money should remain in the court.

Four years ago Mrs. Derusha, Stephen's wife, died, and lately Stephen returned to Canada and told of his miraculous escape from the wreck after being washed about the lake for hours lashed to a spar, and of being picked up by a propellor, after which he went to Honduras and Central America. He has been identified by his only surviving son and a neighbor who knew him years ago, and an order was made for the payment of his share of his father's estate.

Jewelry Going Out.

It is no longer de rigueur to wear a watch chain, and the man-about-town who desires to carry about with him a reminder of the fleeting hours must carry it without any gold chain attached, says the New York World. The waistcoat of the favorite cutaway is no longer to display an ornamental bunch of charms or a dangling souvenir of the skill of the jewelers. Fashion long ago declared that men must abjure diamonds by night as well as by day, barring a deep-set solitaire, perhaps, for the little finger, but the new decree against watch chains will fall with severity on very young men, who like to have a little jewelry to toy with in their hours of statuesque posing. The fact is, however, that the dictum of modes masculine is quite as absurd as the feminine edict that street dresses must sweep the pavement, and is quite as likely to be disregarded by sensible people.

NOTICES.

ESTIMATES

FOR 1891.

A BY-LAW

Respecting the Expenditure of the Municipal Revenue for the Year 1891.

WHEREAS, the Council, as hereinafter mentioned, have caused an estimate to be prepared of the Municipal Revenue of the year 1891, and of the expenditure required for the service of that year, a copy of which estimate is hereunto annexed,

AND WHEREAS, it is expedient to authorize by By-Law, the expenditure of the said Revenue in accordance with the said estimate,

THEREFORE, BE IT ENACTED by the Corporation of the City of Victoria, as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the said Council to appropriate and expend the Municipal Revenue of the said Corporation for the year 1891, for the several purposes and in the manner named or indicated in the estimate hereunto annexed, or as nearly as circumstances permit.

2. All the expenditures hereunto incurred by the Council out of the Municipal Revenue for the said year are hereby confirmed.

This By-Law may be cited for all purposes as the "Estimates By-Law, 1891."

Passed the Municipal Council the 4th day of February, A.D. 1891.

Reconsidered and finally passed the Council the 14th day of February, A.D. 1891.

JOHN GRANT,
[L. S.] Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

ESTIMATED REVENUE, 1891.

Cash on hand	$ 1,766
Water Rents	45,000
Fire Insurance Tax	8,000
Pound Fees	500
Real Estate Tax	125,000
Trades Licenses	22,500
Liquor	17,000
Road Tax	5 000
Dog Tax	350
Police Court Funds	5,000
Cemetery Fees	2,500
T. Storey	101
T. Russel	2,000
Weighing Machine	350
Sundry Items of Revenue	350
	$235,417 00
Arrears of Taxes, Jan. 1st, '91	25,838 90
	$261,255 90

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1891.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Horse hose, reel or wagon	$ 760
Driver for reel, 3 months, $60	480
Horse feed	1,152
Gas	700
Shoeing horses	250
Coal and wood	250
Stationery, printing, etc	100
Hydrants	1,000
Repairs	500
New boiler for Tiger engine	1,000
Hardware, oil, lanterns, etc	375
Harness, gum clothing, badges, etc	500
Lumber and labor	100
Telephones	216
Insurance	70
Exercise wagon	300
Zinc, bluestone, etc	300
Medical attendance on horses	100
Horse for reel and spare horse	450
Chief Engineer, $110 per month	1,320
Assistant Engineer, $30 per "	360
3 Foremen, $20 per month	720
2 Engineers, $80 per month	1,920
3 Drivers, $70 per month	2,520
1 Electrician and Tillerman	840
17 Call-men, $18 per month	3,672
	$ 19,895 00

POLICE.

Magistrate	$1,800
Clerk of the court	480
Superintendent	1,800
Sergeant, No. 1	1,200
Sergeant, Nos. 2 and 3, at $900	2,160
10 Constables at $75	9,000
9 Constables, average $671-2	5,050 / 3,240
Uniforms—23 officers and men	2,070
Coal and gas	600
Printing and stationery	300
Telephones and telegrams	250
Keep of prisoners	1,000
Examination and passage lunatics	230
Blankets, buckets, brooms, etc.	150
Washing	50
Inquests and funerals	300
Interpreter	150
Incidentals	250
Renovating police court	500
Secret service	1,000
	$ 31,200 00

CHARGES.

Treasurer	$2,000
City Clerk	1,080
Assistant Clerk	1,080
Boy in office	300
Auditor	1,000
Assessor	1,800
Caretaker	720
Printing	1,500
Advertising	2,000
Sundries	3,520
	$ 15,000 00

SURVEY EXPENSES.

Surveyor	$1,800
Assistant Surveyor	1,080
Sundries	750
	$ 3,630 00

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Health Officer	720
Sanitary Officer	1,080
Men's wages and sundries	6,600
	$ 8,300 00

CEMETERY.

Keeper	$ 900
Secretary	240
Sundries	860
	$ 2,000 00

PARK.

Keeper	$ 720
Keep of animals	460
New work	1,770
	$ 3,000 00

(Latter amount to be refunded if Loan By-Law is passed.)

WATER WORKS.

Commissioner	$ 1,800
Collector	1,500
Assistant Collector	900
Caretaker at dam	720
Engineer at pump	840
Sinking fund	11,179
Interest	22,825
Sundries	5,836
	$ 45,000 00

LIBRARY.

Librarian	$ 900
Assistant Librarian	360
Sundries	1,240
	$ 2,500 00

STREET LIGHTING.

Wages	$5,000
Coal	2,500
Wire carbons	1,500
Sundries	3,000
	$ 12,000 00
Pound	1,220 00
Sinking funds and interest on all loans other than water works	29,173 78
Outstanding accounts	335 29
Government of B.C.	3,191 31
School tax	7,000 00
Legal expenses	2,000 00
Commission	7 0 00
Donations	1,500 00
General interest	5,000 00
Remuneration to Mayor and Aldermen	3,800 00
Water Works—$70,000 loan	2,355 84
Cemetery loan	370 00
Clock, and putting up same	5,000 00
Defining new city boundaries	1,500 00
Costs Colquitz water case	3,500 00
Furniture for city hall	1,500 00
Contingent fund	5,000 00
Advertising city in conjunction with Board of Trade	2,000 00

STREET SIDEWALKS.

2 Foremen	$1,800
1 Teamster	780
Engineer for Jumbo	900
Carpenter	1,500
Assistant Carpenter	900
Coal for Jumbo	750
Feed for horses	750
Rock crusher	750
	$ 8,190 00
Balance available for general purposes	9,445 78
	$235,417 00

fe25

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ELECTION CARDS.

To the Electors of Victoria City and District.

GENTLEMEN—As promised in my reply to your magnificent requisition asking me to stand for re-election as one of your representatives in the Dominion House of Commons, I now lay before you my views on the main questions of the day affecting this district and the Dominion.

I will first say that I come before you as a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald and his party. I do so because I believe him to be by far the ablest statesman Canada has, and that the policy he is following is the right one, and the only one that can raise Canada to the high position amongst nations which she is bound to take if properly governed.

Since being a member of the House of Commons I have seen that it is utterly useless being an Independent. So long as the Government of the country is carried on on party lines, so long must a man adhere to either one side or the other. An Independent member has no weight with either party unless the Government is sustained by a very narrow majority indeed.

There are of course occasions when minor questions affecting a particular district or province come up, and on which a member feels that he must vote against his party for the good of his constituents, but on all strictly party questions, affecting the Dominion as a whole, a member must be true to his party.

I hold that a man should make up his mind before entering political life as to which party he is in sympathy with, and then stick to them. If every man was to consider himself free to vote as he might think best at the moment on every question that came up, no man, however clever a statesman he might be, could carry on a government for a week.

I am strongly in favor of reciprocity with the United States in some natural products, such as coal, fish, lumber and ores, but I am decidedly opposed to *unrestricted* reciprocity, as I firmly believe that Canada would then again become a slaughter market for the overproduction of the American manufacturer, and thereby many of our now thriving manufactories and industries would be hopelessly ruined, carrying distress and poverty to thousands of our now happy and prosperous mechanics and artisans.

I deprecate the conduct of the leaders of the Liberal party in lowering the dignity of Canada by *begging* for reciprocity from the United States, as they have been doing lately. Let the Americans first show their willingness to meet us on a fair basis; and, if they do that, I have no doubt that mutual advantages will accrue from any negotiations undertaken. As yet, there is no authority to show that they have ever shown the slightest disposition to open the question at all. *Unrestricted* reciprocity with the United States would necessarily mean discrimination in tariff against England. This the Mother Country would never stand, and still continue to give us the benefit of her protection.

We must then either abandon the project altogether, or throw ourselves into the arms of Uncle Sam, as we are not strong enough to protect ourselves. Are you ready to do this? I for one am not, and I trust and believe that comparatively few in Canada are. The land in Canada is every bit as good as in the United States. Her people are just as intelligent, industrious and independent. Then why not let us remain under the British Flag that has protected us so long, and by our own exertions and energy and enterprise build up in time a nation just as great, just as powerful, and just as wealthy as our southern neighbor.

I am very much dissatisfied with the small amount of money expended by the Dominion Government on Public Works in British Columbia and more particularly in Victoria. Seeing that *this city* alone pays considerably more than *one million* dollars per annum into the Dominion Treasury, I think no one can deny that we should get a great deal more in return than we do.

I have endeavored in the past to remedy this, but I am sorry to say with but partial success. If, however, I am again honored with your confidence I shall continue even more strenuously than ever to urge upon the Government the necessity of placing larger sums upon the estimates for Victoria.

Amongst the many improvements urgently required I may mention a new Post Office and Custom House. These are badly needed owing to the immense increase in trade and population that has taken place here during the past few years. A large expenditure is also needed in our harbor. I have repeatedly brought the above matters before the Government and have received assurances which I trust in the near future may be acted upon.

I shall, if elected, give my hearty support to the members for Nanaimo and New Westminster Districts in any endeavor they may make to have more lights, beacons and buoys placed on our coast.

I shall also continue to urge upon the Government the paramount necessity of their inserting a clause in any charter given to any subsidized line of steamers running either to China or Australia, making it imperative that they call at Victoria on every trip.

I shall again bring to the notice of the Government the necessity of increasing the pay of some of the civil servants in this Province. It is manifestly unfair to pay the same salaries here that they do in Eastern Canada, where living is so very much cheaper. It is, to my mind, offering a premium on dishonesty and is degrading the public service. It is an insult to ask educated, intelligent men to work for less than a Chinese laborer demands. The fact that men are found who are willing to take the positions, is no argument in its favor. When men are hard-up they will take almost anything in order to get food for their families, but that is no reason why the Public Treasury should benefit by their misfortunes.

I am in favor of a subsidy being granted by the Dominion to the Victoria, Saanich and New Westminster Railway Co., and shall, if elected, continue to urge the Government to make a substantial grant for that purpose.

The Chinese question is one of grave moment. I shall use my best endeavors to have the anti-Chinese clause inserted in all charters granted to companies who are assisted by subsidies either of land or money from the Dominion Government. If the present per capita tax is found not to be sufficient to stay the tide of immigration, I shall favor an increased tax.

Believing that the Victoria Trades and Labor Council is composed of men capable of taking a dispassionate view of the subject, and who have a thoroughly practical knowledge of the question, and also that they directly represent the great body of men who are most affected by this class of labor, I shall on all occasions be very largely guided by their wishes in regard to this subject.

The time has arrived in my opinion when the Dominion Government should be urged to assist in building another dry dock at Esquimalt. By far the best place for a new dock is alongside the present one. It can be built cheaper than anywhere else, and can be run more economically than elsewhere, as the same staff and same engines and pumps now used for the present dock could be utilized for the new one. I shall use my best efforts to have this matter favorably reported upon.

In conclusion, allow me to say that if you decide to again place me in the proud position of one of your representatives, I shall, on all occasions, both in and out of the House of Commons, endeavor to act in such a manner as to reflect credit on the constituents, the city and district which I shall have the honor to represent.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
fe10 E. G. PRIOR.

To the Electors of Victoria City District:

GENTLEMEN—At the request of a large number of citizens, I again offer myself as a candidate to represent you in the Dominion House of Commons.

One of the most important questions to be dealt with by the new Parliament will undoubtedly be "Our Trade Relations with the United States," and as othing has taken place in their legislation to make me believe the Protective Policy of their Government will be abandoned, nor has any circumstances arisen in the Dominion of Canada which make it necessary or prudent to abandon or disturb in any material way, or to any great extent, the reasonable system of protection to our industries, which the country has time and again declared for, and under which she has prospered and is prospering. I believe the policy of the Conservative party to be the one best calculated to promote the prosperity of the Dominion.

Such being my conviction, I shall give them my support, reserving to myself the right to oppose them on any measures that I may consider not in the interest of my constituency or Province.

I do not consider that protection to our industries is incompatible with a reasonable measure of reciprocal trade with the United States, by which we might exchange many of our natural products with mutual advantage; and in any arrangements proposed, with that end in view, I would strongly urge in the interest of this Province, that Lumber, Coal, Fish, Fish products, etc., be included.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

I will also press upon the Government by every means in my power the urgent necessity of a much larger annual expenditure for dredging the inner harbor, and that immediate steps be taken to deepen the approach to the outer harbor, so that the largest steamers coming to out coast may have facilities for entering and landing their freight and passengers with safety and dispatch.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Last session I brought to the attention of the Government the inadequacy of the present public buildings for conducting the fast increasing business of the Port, and that they were alike discreditable to the city and the Government. I also urged the matter upon the Ministers who visited us last summer, who promised to ask for a vote this session for this purpose, and that they would support it with all their influence. I have no doubt that in the near future we will have both a Post Office and Custom House that will be an ornament to the city and in keeping with the large revenue we contribute to the Dominion Treasury.

BEACONS AND BOUYS.

I will urge the construction of Light Houses and Bouys at all points necessary to the safe navigation of the Northern Coast of British Columbia.

I would also advocate that all steamers subsidized by the Dominion Government shall call at the port of Victoria, both on their inward and outward trips, to land mails, passengers and freight.

I will do all in my power to preserve the rights of our citizens in the Behring's Sea.

If you do me the honor to return me as your representative, you may rely upon me, both in the House and out of it, to use my best efforts in the interest of this Province, and this District in particular.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
feb 10 THOMAS EARLE.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day transferred my business of Furniture Manufacturer, and Importer of House Furnishing Goods, to my sons, who will continue to carry on the business under the firm name of Weiler Bros. All accounts due to me are to be paid to them, and all accounts against me will be paid by the new firm. Thanking all my customers and the public in general for their liberal patronage in the past, I bespeak for the new firm a continuance of the same.

JOHN WEILER.

Victoria, B. C., January 31, 1891.

NOTICE—PARTNERSHIP.

We, the undersigned, have this day taken over the business of John Weiler, and will continue to carry on the same under the firm name of Weiler Bros. All accounts due to the late firm must be paid to us, and we will pay all accounts owing by the late firm.

GEORGE PHILIP WEILER.
CHARLES WEILER.
OTTO WEILER.
JOSEPH WILLIAM WEILER.

Victoria, B. C., January 31, 1891. fe3

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership hitherto existing between William Lyne, and John Lyne and George Evans, under the firm style of Lyne Bros., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, the said George Evans having retired from the above firm. Wm. Lyne and John Lyne will and do from this date assume all responsibilities and pay all debts due by the above firm, and receive all monies due them.

In witness whereof we have hereto set our hand and seal this 6th day of December, 1890.

(Signed.)
Soda Creek.
Witness:
T. P. REED.
Witness:
R. L. SHAW.

(Signed)
GEORGE EVANS.
WILLIAM LYNE.
JOHN LYNE.

ja23-3m

NOTICE.

I THE UNDERSIGNED, Thomas Watson Carter, have this day admitted William Fraser Tolmie into partnership in my business of a brewer. The business will be carried on under the new firm name of Carter & Tolmie. Thanking my past customers for their favors and soliciting for the new firm the trade of the public in general.

T. W. CARTER.

Victoria, 19th January, 1891. fo1

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session, for an Act continuing and extending the time within which the Victoria, Saanich and New Westminster Railway Company may construct its works; also, to reduce the capital stock of the company; and to authorize the building of branches of its railway on the South side of Fraser River to connect Liverpool and New Westminster with the terminl of the company's railway at or near Canoe Pass and to Point Roberts Mole; and for other purposes.

YATES & JAY,
Applicants' Solicitors.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 17, 1891. ja18-3m

To the Electors of Victoria City and District:

GENTLEMEN—We respectfully offer ourselves for election as representatives for Victoria city and district in the House of Commons.

We present ourselves as distinctly Independent candidates, pledged to absolute loyalty to the interests of Victoria and of British Columbia. By long delay and shifty excuses the present Government has evaded or put aside the many requirements of this city and province, and this, too, while pledged supporters represented the District. We propose, by an honest Independency, to force from an unwilling government those much needed reforms that its friends have admitted they cannot obtain.

Unrestricted Reciprocity, which is only one phase of the trade question, is an important issue in the present contest. We are in favor of the nearest possible approach to free trade with all countries that the necessities of the revenue will permit. We are in favor of the largest measure of reciprocity with the United States that it is possible to obtain with the approval of the Imperial Government. The Home Government has never shown any disposition in late years to thwart the will of the Canadian people, and when the prosperity of our country is at stake, it will not interpose objections to a treaty which would assure the enlargement of our trade to an enormous extent. A reciprocal trade arrangement with the United States would call for increased efforts to obtain other large and important markets for our produce. It would settle the vexed Behring Sea question, the Atlantic fisheries question and other disputes between the two nations, for countries allied by commerce would settle their international disputes better than by a tedious diplomacy.

Larger appropriations for public works in the province are manifestly necessary. Money wisely expended in improving the harbor of Victoria, placing beacon lights and buoys in dangerous portions around our coast, the provision of a life-saving station at a suitable point on the west coast, together with substantial inducements to all railway projects that will tend to open up the resources of this province, would receive our cordial support.

We cordially support the Victoria, Saanich & New Westminster railway, which would provide a much needed want for this city and district, and would urge upon the Government to subsidize this important enterprise. And we deprecate the shameful neglect of this city's interest by the Government in subsidizing a powerful railway corporation and the new line of steamships from the Orient to Vancouver, without obtaining substantial guarantees for the rapid transit of mails and merchandise from the East and compelling the steamships to call at this port on their outward and inward journeys.

The enlargement of the city and the growth of commerce calls for increased postal and custom facilities, and we would support all reasonable measures in this direction.

The Chinese labor question demands immediate attention. We believe it is necessary to place a higher tax upon imported Chinese labor, and that return certificates should be abolished.

As citizens of Canada—the most important dependency of the Crown—we declare our unswerving loyalty to the flag. We believe that by advocating trade expansion, on the above lines, we are at once loyal to ourselves and loyal to the Great Empire of which we form a part.

We have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Yours obediently,
WM. TEMPLEMAN.
WM. MARCHANT.
fe20

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

Store Street, Victoria, B. C.

Millers of China and Japan Rice,
RICE MEAL,
Rice Flour, Chit Rice, Etc.

VICTORIA
ROLLER FLOUR MILL!
Delta Brand Family Flour,
Superfine Flour, Bran and Shorts

Nos. 64 and 66 Store Street, Victoria.

ja30

CHAS. HAYWARD,
ESTABLISHED 1867.
Funeral Director and Embalmer.
52 Government St., Victoria.

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China and Japan

FANCY GOODS.

We have just received a large consignment of all kinds of

CELEBRATED TEA,

Embroidered Silk Goods, Shawls, Screens, Etc.

—ALSO—

PORCELAIN, SATSUMA, CLOISANNE, BRONZE, IVORY, SANDALWOOD,

Hoping that you will honor us with your visit, we remain very respectfully yours,

HANG WO HING KEE,

Victoria, B. C. 31 Cormorant street.
fy 25-12mo

REMOVAL.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.

Has removed to new offices corner of Broad Street and Trounce Avenue. feb20tf

CAR-LOADS OF COIN.

Twenty-Seven Freight Cars Filled With Silver.

That Is the Amount There Would Be Were Ten Million Dollars in Half-Dollars, Quarters and Dimes to Be Transported by Rail.

"How many wagon loads of silver would those New York bankers get if they sell the Treasury ten million dollars' worth of bonds and take their pay in subsidiary silver coin, as they are reported likely to do?" said the Washington correspondent of the Jacksonville Times-Union, to an official of the mint bureau.

"Wagon loads, young man? You don't propose to measure ten million dollars' worth of silver by wagon loads, do you?"

"Why not?"

"Because there is too much of it. A wagon load would not figure in calculating the weight of ten million dollars' in silver."

"How much would a million dollars of it weigh?"

"Only twenty-seven tons," was the smiling reply. "If it was in silver dollars it would weigh thirty tons, but in subsidiary silver coin it would weigh twenty-seven tons and a little over—twenty-seven and a half tons in round numbers."

"How does it come that subsidiary coin weighs less to the dollar than the silver dollars?"

"The subsidiary silver coin used to be exactly equal to the dollar. That is to say, two fifty-cent pieces or four quarters, originally weighed the same as one silver dollar, but, away back in the fifties, a slight change was made in the weight of the dollar, and of the subsidiary coin also, and when the dollar was changed back to its present standard the subsidiary coin was not changed."

"Then according to your figures it would require something more than a horse and cart to transport the $10,000,000 of half dollars, quarters and dimes to New York in case the New York bankers come down with their $10,000,000 of bonds and take small change in pay for them as they are reported likely to do?"

"Well, slightly. The $10,000,000 of silver would weigh 275 tons, which means, of course, 27 car-loads. A pretty good freight train that would be with 27 cars loaded with silver."

"And suppose it were in dollars?"

"Then the $10,000,000 would weigh 300 tons instead of 275, and would add two or three more cars to the train."

"Suppose the $10,000,000 were in gold instead of silver, what would it weigh then?"

"About 37,000 pounds, or, in a general way, it would make two car-loads. One million dollars in gold coin weighs 3,686 pounds, while in silver dollars, as I have said, it weighs thirty tons."

"Suppose they were to take their ten millions in nickels, how much would it weigh then?"

"Well, $1,000 in nickels weighs 220 pounds. At that rate $1,000,000 would weigh 220,000 pounds, so that by a brief calculation you will find that to transport $10,000,000 in nickels would take a train of cars numbering considerably over 100, or, in other words, a train about a half a mile long."

"And to follow this interesting question to its last step, what is the weight of $1,000 or $1,000,000 in pennies?"

"The weight of $1,000 in pennies is 685 pounds, and $1,000,000, of course, would be 685,000 pounds. To transport $10,000,000 in pennies would require about 350 cars, or make a train a couple of miles long"

Just below the windows of the mint bureau is a large asphalted surface, looking like a section of Pennsylvania avenue, which has bobbed up in the area inside of the Treasury building. It is the upper surface of the covering of the huge vault built a few years ago for the deposit of silver dollars and other coin held by the Treasury Department. This vault, with the others belonging to the Treasurer's office, has in it about $175,000,000 in silver and gold coin, the total weight of which is calculated to be about 4,800 tons, or sufficient to load a train of cars about two and a half miles in length. To carry out this interesting calculation one step farther, it might be added that the Director of the Mint in his recent report calculates the amount of metallic money in the United States at the close of the last fiscal year to have been $695,000,000 in gold and $463,000,000 in silver, which, upon the basis of weight indicated in the above conversation, would be 1,280 tons of gold and 13,896 tons of silver. A pretty good load for the American people to carry around in their pockets, which is another evidence that we are a great people.

THE CORINTH CANAL.

Interesting Particulars Concerning a Great Undertaking.

The Corinth canal, which will sever the Peloponnesus from the mainland of Greece, and will permit the largest ships to pass directly from the Gulf of Athens to the Gulf of Corinth, is said to be rapidly approaching completion. A recently published account gives some interesting particulars concerning the undertaking.

The work was begun, says the Engineering and Building Record, some eight years ago by a French company. It was to have been finished in 1887, but various troubles delayed it, and now 1895 is named as the earliest date on which it can be opened for traffic. The canal will have no locks, but is level from end to end and is perfectly straight. It is to be ninety-six feet wide and thirty-six feet deep. At the Corinth end it is crossed by a railroad bridge 164 feet high, under which the tallest ships may pass without lowering their topmasts. With the exception of about 200 yards in the center the channel, it is said, has already been excavated down to sea level, and water has been admitted for about half a mile at the Corinth end and half that distance at the other. The total cost of the canal is reckoned at $14,000,000, or about $3,500,000 a mile.

HE KEPT HIS VOW.

A Millionaire's Son Running an Engine on a Texas Railway.

There is a man running an engine on the San Antonio division of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, between this city and Del Rio, whose name is familiar to many people in Indiana, writes a San Antonio correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer. He is no other than Frank Bracaw, the son of one of the richest men in Terre Haute, Ind., whose wealth is reckoned in the millions. He is one of the coolest, most unassuming and most reliable engineers in the service, and has hosts of friends in this city, none of whom, however, knew his history until to-day, when a most affecting accident brought it to light.

The people of Terre Haute will remember Frank as a dashing society man of that city ten years ago. He drove fast horses, and his way was paid by his father without question, and he had a monthly cash allowance of $150. Some trouble arose between father and son, the nature of which is unknown, and the son left home vowing never to darken the threshold of the parental home.

Seven years sped swiftly by, and Frank's sister lay upon her deathbed. Detectives were put upon the track of her brother. All the detective agencies in the country were furnished his description and directed to leave no stone unturned in the effort to find him, but to no avail. He had been completely swallowed up in the great world, and his sister died without seeing him.

Three more years passed away. A favorite cousin, the wife of an army officer, came to Del Rio with her husband, who is now in command of the post at that place. To-day they were dining, as usual, at the Valverde Hotel. A nice-looking young man sat at a table near them and observed the lady attentively. Having finished eating he passed out through the office and asked the clerk if the lady wasn't Mrs. Wheeler. Being answered in the affirmative, he added: "She is my own cousin," and went on. The lady now came out, and the clerk asked:

"Do you see that handsome young man just going out?"

"Yes."

"He says he is your cousin."

She turned quickly, observed him more closely, a flood of recognition came over her, and she called sharply: "Frank." The man went on as though he didn't hear, but she ran after him and caught him. A pathetic scene followed, in which both actors were moved to tears. The lady besought him to return to his parents, who are now old and feeble, but he remained obdurate and firm in his intentions never to return.

A LEGEND OF MAINE.

Singular Circumstance Connected With The Building of a Church.

Residents in a certain seaport town of Lincoln County remember a singular circumstance connected with the erection of its oldest church, says the Lewiston, (Me.) Journal. There is a deal of superstition as native to these ledges as the ill-smelling rockweed.

The towns-people were very poor when the old church was built. The actual amount of money given toward it was very small indeed. Hardly a person in town but contributed some material, however. In the northern part, close by a cove whose banks were mantled with beautiful moss, after the first few feet of cliff, and crowned with sturdy trees and straight, stalwart pines, lived a man noted for other things than generosity. The soliciting committee put off asking for his contribution until others had poured in and the church was a sure thing. Then they waited upon him and said: "Mr. Blank, we want that monster pine of yours for your contribution to the church, it will make an excellent sill; will you give it for your part?"

"Give my best pine tree, give any of my pine? No, sir. Not one of them shall come down."

Nothing could shake this determination. In less than a week arose one of the heaviest storms ever known on that coast. And not one of these proudest pines in the man's forest was left; and the tallest pine, the one wanted for a sill, was riven from top to bottom by the thunder-bolt.

Cut the Ceremonies Short.

Emperor William visited recently a little Silesian town where certain military maneuvers were conducted. The burgomaster took it upon himself to introduce various of the town dignitaries to his Majesty. Fourteen of them were standing in a line, and the mayor began as follows: "Herr Peter Paul Schmidt—his Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, Margrave of Brandenburg, Herr Heinrich Wilhelm Sauerkraut—his Majesty the German Emperor, the King of Prussia, Margrave of Brandenberg." When the burgomaster proceeded to introduce Herr Leberwurst to "his etc., etc.," the Kaiser interrupted him, laughingly, with the remark: "That will do, Herr Burgomaster; I suppose the gentlemen know who I am. Just mention their names, and then there will be some prospect of a little refreshment before nightfall."

A Tree Growing in the Air.

On the plantation of Mr. John H. Roberts, near Robertville, S. C. there is a tree, if not destroyed by the turpentine hands, that does not touch the ground by six feet. A pine sapling cut down at some period unknown to the oldest inhabitant lodged on the limb of an adjacent tree. The growth of the limb and tree gradually closed around it until it became completely imbedded. Drawing its life from the tree it grows and presents a luxurious appearance. All trace of the stump from which it was cut has long since disappeared.

A Lawyer's Queer Notions.

A Chattanooga lawyer has peculiar views of the duties of policemen. He wrote to Cincinnati for information about his missing son. He wants the policeman that finds him to obtain for him a situation in some lawyer's office, the boy being a good stenographer. The salary must not be less than $10 a week. More than that, the officer is to see that the boy pays his board and behaves himself, and is then to report the lad's progress to his father.

ASTRONOMICAL.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 3, 1891.
Sun rises......638: a.m. | Sun sets......5:47 p.m.
Moon rises 1.24 a.m.
Day of the year, 62nd.

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE.

THE THERMOMETER.

ESQUIMALT STATION, March 1, 1891.
Report for 24 hours ending 9 p. m.

1 a. m.,	34°	Mean 35°	The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
5 a. m.,	34°		
9 a. m.,	34°	Highest 38°	5 a m.—24 miles N.
1 p. m.,	37°		1 p.m.—24 miles N.
5 p. m.,	36°	Lowest 29°	9 p.m.—4 miles N.
9 p. m.,	32°		Rain—

Average state of weather—Fair.

ESQUIMALT STATION, March 2, 1891.
Report for 24 hours ending 9 p. m.

1 a. m..	31°	Mean 32°	The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
5 a. m..	29°		
9 a. m..	32°	Highest 38°	5 a.m.—5 miles N.
1 p. m..	37°		1 p.m.—8 miles N.
5 p. m..	36°	Lowest 27°	9 p.m.—4 m. N.-W.
9 p. m..	28°		

Average state of weather—Clear.
E. BAYNES REED, Observer.

PASSENGERS.

Per str. CITY OF KINGSTON from the Sound—G W McGee, G H Cameron, N Munson, Thos Anderson, J Campbell, A Cameron, D McFadden, C E Stevens, T R Armstrong, A Coopman, J Herdy, O M Hewett and wife, E H Fletcher, Wm Crowley, Thos Watson, Jno Caton, John Cooper, Miss Hughes, E L Richards, F Morris, W Chambers, E Mohr, A J Mervin, Gus Berches, Miss McGregor, T J Jackman, G F Dyer, J Elliott, B Logan, F Wilkes, S La Bend, B Trase, Mrs Wilson, Miss Berches, F H Osgooc, H Duncan, W G Wainwright, B J Perry, W S Taylor, S Meiss.

Per steamer NORTH PACIFIC from the Sound: F Farland, J Carroll, W Eddy and wife, A Wiley, J Ross, Miss Pipley, J Hurth, Mrs Moore, G Anderson, P McCann, C L Wilusby, Miss Heworth, S G Glenson, Mrs Willey, A Posev, F J Kendall, A G Allan, J McFarland, W Ford, J Johnson, J Hughes.

Per steamer Boscowitz from Port Simpson—Rev A Price, Rev A J Hall, L Banks, M Wilson, W Cullahan, T Robinson, H B Cameron, R Draney, M McCloy and A Martin.

Per Str. PRINCESS LOUISE from Westminster—Rev Mr T S Glassford and wife, Mrs Simmons, Mr and Mrs Rice, W H Steves, C F Renney, J Hadiesty, R Benson, W Jeffree, J Chase.

CONSIGNEES.

Per s'r. CITY OF KINGSTON from the Sound: C T Penwell, H J Brady, T McNeeley, J Barnsley, J T Lundy, Cowan & Wilson, T Dobson, T Earle, J Moss.

Per str. NORTH PACIFIC from the Sound.—B C Pottery Co.

Per steamer MICHIGAN from Portland—John Wilson, J H Jewell, Henry Barton, B C Pottery & T C Co, M & S Daniels, Benjamin & Co, Albion Iron Works, E B Marvin & Co, New England Bakery, Hall & Coathain, Douglas & Davidson, J H Todd & Son, Carne & Munsie, Lemon Gormason & Co.

Per Str. PRINCESS LOUISE from Westminster G Vienna, McLachlan Bros, McNeil, Hudson's Bay Co, West Bay Lumber Co, Sisters St Ann, Lum Chong Co, Dom Ex Co, S Rice, W G Bowman, J Jackson, B C Cattle Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INWARDS.

Str. Islander...........	"	Vancouver.
" North Pacific.......	"	Port Townsend.
" City of Kingston....	"	" "
" Maude..............	"	Alberni.
" Falcon..............	"	Nanaimo.
" Boscowitz..........	"	Fort Simpson.
" Caledonia..........	"	Westminster.
" Alert................	"	Nanaimo.
" Oscar and Hattie....	"	San Francisco.
" Michigan...........	"	Port Angeles.

OUTWARDS.

Str. Islander..	for	Vancouver.
" North Pacific.......	"	Port Townsend.
" City of Kingston....	"	" "
" Michigan	"	Nanaimo.
" Alert...............	"	"
Schr. Belle Ainsworth...	"	Knight's Inlet.

LOCAL.

Steamer Caledonia has arrived from Westminster, where she was launched on Saturday, and is receiving her machinery at Spratt's wharf. She will be ready to start for the Skeena by April 1.

Steamer Isabel is loading a cargo of machinery for the Union mines, Comox.

Steamer Mystery arrived from Howe Sound, yesterday, with a scowload of lumber for Heathorn and Richardson.

Steamer Boscowitz found it difficult to land freight at Fort Simpson owing to the ice.

Steamer Danube is to go into dock to receive a new propeller.

Str. City of Topeka is due to-morrow from San Francisco.

Bark Scottish Bard leaves to-morrow for London.

Str. Boscowitz's cargo consisted principally of wooden ware.

Str. Mascotte came down from Nanaimo with a large cargo of coal for the Scottish Bard.

Str. Islander brought over from Vancouver three carloads of rice for the C.P.N. company.

Schr. Ariel will be hauled up on Turpel's ways this morning.

Str. Alert brought down from Nanaimo, yesterday morning, a large scow load of coal for the Rock Bay coal, wood and lumber yard.

Str. Lorne lies at Spratt's wharf awaiting orders.

Schr. Oscar and Hattie came in from Clayoquot Sound yesterday morning.

It is reported that the schooner Henrietta, belonging to a man by the name of Soopis, has been purchased by Mr. C. Spring for the sum of $2,400.

The Alice Blanchard has been hauled out on the ways at Seattle, and the work of repairing her commenced. The damage was not as great as was generally believed. She was torn considerably in three places on her starboard side, and her stem is battered where she ran her head on the rocks.

Stockton's Novels.

The Schooner Merry Chanter.
Ardis Claverden.
The Late Mrs. Null.
The Hundredth Man.
Mrs. Lecks, and the Dusantes.
The Bee-Man of Orn.
For sale at T. N. Hibben & Co.

The World Enriched.

The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Syrup of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative known, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time or, in fact, at any time and the better it is known the more popular it becomes.

ja20-tts-d&w *

REQUISITION.

To Messrs. E. G. PRIOR and THOMAS EARLE.

GENTLEMEN,—In view of the very important matters likely to come before the new Parliament about to be elected, affecting the general welfare of the Dominion, and (as we anticipate) in particular the commercial interests of this District, and realizing how vitally necessary it is that we should be represented in that Parliament by members of experience, ability and honesty of purpose, which your records in the last House have proved to us you are fully possessed of,

We, the undersigned voters, hereby request you to allow yourselves to be put in nomination for re-election as our representatives in the Dominion House of Commons, and we pledge you our support and influence to secure your election.

T Sydney Dobbin,
Kenneth McKenzie,
Fred Davey,
Philip D Goepel,
Arthur D Lewis,
Richard Downer,
H Logan,
A Phillips,
Thos Dodds,
John Devereaux,
A D Grieve,
W Young,
John Bogle,
James McAuslan,
R Keeler,
Wm Rothwell,
Wm Robinson,
Victor Jensen,
J J Austin,
Wm H Routledge,
G C Shaw,
S P Mills,
Wm Whittaker,
Geo Morrison,
J G Cameron,
W H Danby,
Fleming Bros,
S M Hartman,
David Spencer,
H Young,
C W Kammerer,
Robert Mitchell,
George Steitz,
P Hickey,
Jno B Chantrell,
Geo H Gareche,
Thomas Harman,
Richard Hall,
J C Marshall,
A R Cameron,
Geo. F. Fox,
A. G. Sargison,
F. S. Maclure,
H. Kent,
Wm. Croft,
B. Gordon,
N. Fitzstubbs,
E. W. Spencer,
Robert Dexter,
A. R. Banester,
W. Cowling,
G. Doughty,
Chas. Kent,
Theo. Davie,
J. R. Anderson,
F. Gilchrist,
Thos. Tugwell,
E.W Matthews,
C. N. Cameron,
Braden & Stamford,
Wm. Gordon,
R. F. Tolmie,
D. E. Campbell,
Philip J. Hall,
H. B. Rendell,
D. O'Leary,
W. H. Mason,
William Lorimer,
W. J. Smith,
John Haggerty,
O. H. Goodwin,
Jas. L. Raymur,
S. W. Bucknam,
Thos. Garvin,
W. H. Philipps,
John Draut,
William Mann,
G H Brown,
John Colbert,
H Devlin,
A J Briggs,
R P McLennan,
Simeon Duck,
Wm Dalby,
A Gregg & Son,
W G Stevenson,
John Teague, jr.,
J F Smith,
R W Fawcett,
H T Mann,
Robert Heron,
Arthur Smith,
John P Elford,
Beaumont Boggs,
J E Crane,
Jas Ramsey,
W Jackson,
Frederick Pauline,
Wm Craft,
J. R. Westcott,
Fred Carne, jr,
James Tolmie,
R Maynard,
A H Maynard,
W T Tolmie,
Sam H Goodwin,
Wm Mable,
H A Lilley,
Shore & Anderson,
L Dickenson,
Wm Field,
Jas Maynard,
W Tippins,
Ernest B. Hanington,
W. Bickford,
Hy. Jewell,
M. R. Smith,
H. Smith,
F. B. Pemberton,
J. D. Pemberton,
Otto Weiler,
J. W. Weiler,
Hy Moss,
J. J. Cowley,
Jos Rhode,
James Daley,
A St Geo Flint,
B Williams,
Thos S Futcher,
Frank Bourne,
W A McLean,
P T Johnston,
J. S. Helmcken,
Jno. Irving,
R. S. Byrn,
W. A. Ward,
A. R. Langley,
J. C. Maclure,
E. B. Marvin,
P. Steele,
W. H. Ellis,
Matthew T. Johnston,
J. H. Turner,
Walter. B. Smallfield,
Robt. Harvey,
John G Cox,
John Newby,
Frank M Yorke,
J M Cowper,
F Appleton,
John T Fee,
F W Foster,
W T Marvin,
L Marks,
H. Bornstein,
Chas. F. G. Gardiner,
James Mitchell,
H. C. McDermid,
Donald Mackay,
F. W. Vincent
Ross Monro,
R. J. Ker,
R. H. Benedict,
J. Griffith,
A. C. Flumerfelt,
J. A. Kenning
F. C. Holden,
A. McKeown,
W. P. Smith,
A. W. Jones,
Hall, Ross & Co,
W R Clarke,
J Madden,
Thomas Bamford,
W F Bullen,
B R Seabrook,
Fred S Pope,
Thos Sha[illegible],
W [illegible] Dickson,
N Basso,
F Spohr,
H Cook,
Jas H McGregor,
Wm McIlwaine,
Jos Colquhoun,
W H Collister,
J Haggart,
J Watson,
J S Mires,
S Latham,
William Petticrew,
Francis Nash,
Wm Ellis,
D Russell,
John T Howard,
J Holman,
Jas H Innes,
J Andrews,
A C Muir,
W J Muir,
J T Pearce,
G Bebbington,
John Stock,
James Isbister,
Wm B Smith,
Geo Francis,
Thos Ashley,
G F Wake,
T Astle,
Chas E Pooley,
Wm Fisher,
Geo Berridge,
James Dudgeon,
A B Erskine,
Thos Shotbolt,
Jno J Hart,
H Saunders,
W G Bowman,
A Gilmore,
B A Phillips,
James Larman,
Morris Moss,
W H Dempster,
W Larkin,
W White,
Stephen Saire,
John Robertson,
J G Mann,
Geo Bishop,
Wm Harrison,
G Campbell,
Robert Jamieson,
Thos C Nuttall,
W J McDowell,
Edwin Johnson,
Henry S. Mason,
A. C. Flewin,
S. S. Burt,
N. P. Snowden,
Chas. A. Vernon,
Geo. Jay, Jr.,
C. M. McCahill,
Wm. Neals,
J. A. Johnson,
A.A. Green, pp. F.W.W.
Fred. W. Worlock,
J. B. Matthew,
Geo. H. Cavin,
D. R. Harris,
Wm. Scott,
C. S. Finlaison,
John Graham,
Wm. A. Elliott,
Wm. C. Bryant,
Alf. H. Mecoy,
L. G. Burns,
Allan Stevens,
C. T. Penwill,
W. Bond,
Wm. Powell,
P. W. Dempster,
N. Pointer,
S. Cooness,
Jones & McNeill,
Wm. Whyte,
Thos. S. Milligan,
C. T. Dupont,
Alex. Anderson,
Alex. Mouat,
John Temple,
P. R. Brown,
John Mortimer,
G Byrnes,
T Brooker,
Peter O'Brien,
J F Beek,
W J Taylor,
E E Wootton,
Charles Wilson,
Wm Newbury,
Edward Haseil,
D McCullum,
Frank Porter,
Chas Hayward,
John Teague, sr.,
J Stewart,
Munroe Miller,
F Sturdy,
John Thompson,
Henry Clay,
Geo Rudge,
Henry Rudge,
William Banes,
J H Warner,
E Harrison,
John Bruce,
A Beale,
Switzer & McCluskey,
Stephen Whitley,
R A Brown,
Jno T Pierre,
T L Irving,
John J Wilson,
W H Croghan,
John H Gannon,
A J Rowbotham,
Æneas McDonald,
John Parker, jr.,
R. Lettice,
John Crowther,
Thos. McConnan,
James S. Cowie,
Arthur F. S. Williams,
Geo. Jay, sr.
George Thomson,
George King,
James O'Neill,
John Doherty,
Thos Harding,
T W Hall, MD,
D D Moses,
Jno C Hayes,
Loewen & Erb,
Hugh Calwel,
Richard Cruickshank,
G L Simpson,
Thomas R. Smith,
R. P. Rithet,
Thos. H Baker,
Phil A. Phillips,
George Watson,
P. McAra,
J. Hook,
A. Milligan,
M. H. Cowan,
Daniel McLachlan,
S. B. Kelly,
John Wilson,
E. A. Pauline,
Jas Gaudin,
Samuel Reid,
R A Cunningham,
Lewis Lewis
A Lewis & Co.
G H Burns,
F A Pauline,
G Leiser,
Jas J Sargison,
William M. Chudley,
John A. Duncan,
H. B. W. Aikman,
A. Carmichael,
B. H. Tyrwhitt Drake,
R. Seabrook,
J. Peters,
J. H. Todd,
H. Dallas Helmcken,
James C Prevost,
F. W. Tessel,
C. C. Pemberton,
W. Ridgway Wilson,
Thos. C. Sorby,
Wm. Jensen,
Henry Lawson,
Jas Muirhead,
Wm Turpel,
Jas Townsley,
Jas March,
Alex Sangster,
John Frank,
R Townsley,
J D Milne,
J Hellier,
Wm Jenkins,
Rob Clarke,
Geo Clyde,
D D Graham,
Allison Johns,
Andrew Kirk,
Hector Dow,
Rowland Brittain,
Robert Semple,
Thos E Wood,
Herbert Dodgson,
Geo Madigan,
James Mansell,
Frank Riedel,
James Travis,
W Copeland,
Anthony Watson,
Alexander McLaren,
James Lyon,
John Allan,
A P Luxton,
Arthur H Peatt,
W Fisher, J.P.
H Helgesen,
Edward Vine, J.P.,
Charles Ball,
H H Francis
T G Stothard,
Geo Cole,
W Witty,
S Roye,
Arthur Peatt,
Walter River,
James McKinly,
Geo D Roper,
Charles Roper,
D Campbell,
Charles McKay,
S D Robertson,
Geo F Giles,
G H Proctor,
William Stark,
James Petticrew,
John L Russel,
George Moore,
Fred Winkel,
Alfred Monk,
Alfred Synn,
George Watkins,
H G Waterson,
E J E Dixon,
J H Santin,
Dan McDonald,
Mark Lepine,
Napoleon Mieltte,
John Conlon,
A McGregor,
John J Mundorf.
Richard Nash,
James Dakers,
Wm Munsley,
James Stevens,
Edward Coley,
C F Barron,
T H Tye,
Henry Kisker,
Adam Weir,
Geo Cook
Thomas Argyle,
George Battersby,
Alex Campbell,
Geo Brown,
E S Field,
Geo Pears,
Thomas Duke,
R Price,
Edward Hutton,
Robert H Roper,
H H Roper,
A Smith,
J W Knight,
J R McKenzie,
W McKitrick,
John McLean,
Alex Moir,
W. Mercer,
Alfred Bland,
J Sherk,
W H L Olive,
Joseph Backus,
M D Gleasen,
Walter Poole,
H Cummings,
William Boddy,
John Burbridge,
Robert Davison,
R C Douglas,
J A Northcott,
Leonard Robinson,
George W Robinson,
John Roskamp.
Richard W Roper,
Henri Jorand.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to thank you most sincerely for the very flattering and numerously signed requisition you have seen fit to present us with requesting us to allow our names to be put in nomination for re-election as your representatives in the Dominion House of Commons.

After such an expression of confidence from so many of our fellow-citizens in our honesty of purpose and our ability to worthily represent you, we feel that we cannot do otherwise than accede to your request, and, therefore, offer ourselves for re-election.

We will, in due course, publish our views on the principal questions affecting the Province and the Dominion.

If re-elected, we shall in the future, as in the past, leave nothing undone that we, in our judgment, may consider to be to the interest of our District and Province.

We have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
E. G. PRIOR,
THOMAS EARLE.

EDUCATIONAL.

—THE—

VICTORIA COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

103 GOVERNMENT STREET.

PRINCIPAL:—Rev. I. B. Pegg, Greek Honorsman, 1st Lat; Technology, Sc. Dip. Late School of Mines, and F. S. Sc. and Lit., London, &c.
DAY PUPILS:—$8 per month.
EVENING PUPILS:—$5 per month.
ADULT STUDENTS can take special subjects.
BOARDERS:—$260 per annum, or $25 per month.
de7

MR. FRANK B. FENWICK, tenor vocalist, Organist and Choirmaster St. Andrew's Church, Vocal teacher Angela College, is prepared to receive a limited number of Pupils in Vocal, Instrumental and Musical Theory. Advanced Students prepared for University examination. Voice culture a specialty. Voices examined and classified. Highest testimonials. Terms moderate. Address: P. O. Box 448, VICTORIA. Reasonable Terms for Concerts. se24

A BY-LAW

Respecting the Expenditure of the Municipal Revenue for the Year 1891.

BE IT ENACTED by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Finance Committee of the said Council to arrange for and obtain a credit, by way of overdraft upon current account with the Bank of British North America, to an amount not exceeding in the whole the sum of $150,000, including the now existing overdraft, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum.

2. All moneys so overdrawn shall be used for the ordinary current expenditure of the said Corporation, and shall be repaid to the said Bank on or before the 31st day of December, 1891, out of the Municipal Revenue of the said Corporation for the current year.

3. This By-Law may be cited as the "Bank Credit By-Law, 1891."

Passed the Municipal Council the 4th day of February, 1891.

Reconsidered and finally passed the Council this 11th day of February, A.D. 1891.

JOHN GRANT, Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.
fe25

S. S. HYAMS, OPTICIAN, 27 FORT ST., one door from Government street. Buy for HOLIDAY PRESENTS Hyam's Celebrated Gold Spectacles, warranted and adjusted to the sight; also beautiful assortment of Opera, Field, Marine and Magnifying Glasses. Optical goods of all descriptions. Repairing in Optical Goods a specialty. sep27-1yr

NOTICE.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR any debts contracted by my wife or any other person on her behalf.
JOHN J. RUSSELL,
Strawberry Vale Farm.
Victoria, Dec. 11, 1890. de18

NOTICE is hereby given that the business of Vegetable Gardening and Traders carried on under the name of Ting Lee, at 35 Fisguard street, Victoria, has been merged into the new firm of Ting Lee & Brothers; the three brothers comprising the firm being Low Wing Yueen, Low Ho Yuen and Low Wy Yueen. All liabilitities of the old firm are assumed and will be paid by the new firm.
Victoria, B.C., dated 2nd February, 1891.
fe3 1m TING LEE & BROS.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for an Act to incorporate a company to construct, maintain and operate a line of railway from the City of Victoria to Beechy Bay, and to construct, maintain and operate a telegraph line in connection with the said railway, and for all necessary rights, powers and privileges.
CHARLES WILSON,
fe3-6w Solicitor for Applicants.

RAILWAYS.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo R'y

TIME TABLE No. 13,

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Saturday Oct 11th, 1890. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH. READ DOWN. No. 2 Passenger Daily.	GOING NORTH. READ DOWN. No. 1 Passenger Saturdays and Mondays.	Miles f'm Victoria	STATIONS.	Mls f'm Wel'ngton	GOING SOUTH. READ UP. No. 1 Passenger Daily.	GOING SOUTH. READ UP. No. 3 Passenger Saturdays and Mondays.
De 8.00 A.M	De 2.30 P.M		VICTORIA	78	Ar 12.21	Ar 5.58 P.M
" 8.01	" 2.34	1	RUSSELL'S, Vic. W	77	" 12.20	" 5.54
" 8.11	" 2.44	4	ESQUIMALT	74	" 12.10 P.M	" 5.44
" 8.39	" 3.09	11	GOLDSTREAM	67	" 11.45	" 5.19
" 9.34	" 4.04	28	SHAWNIGAN L'E	50	" 10.50	" 4.24
" 9.44	" 4.14	31	COBBLE HILL	47	" 10.40	" 4.14
" 9.57	" 4.29	35	McPHERSON'S	43	" 10.27	" 3.59
" 10.07	" 4.39	38	KOKSILAH	40	" 10.17	" 3.49
" 10.12	" 4.44	40	DUNCAN'S	38	" 10.12	" 3.44
" 10.22	" 4.54	43	SOMENOS	35	" 10.02	" 3.34
" 10.48	" 5.16	52	CHEMAINUS	26	" 9.36	" 3.12
Ar 11.50 De 11.59	" 6.14	73	NANAIMO	5	De 8.34 Ar 8.25	" 2.14
Ar 12.14 P.M	Ar 6.20	78	WELLINGTON		De 8.10 A	De 59

On Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a single fare, good for return not later than Monday evening.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points good for three days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a Single Fare, where such fare is twenty-five cents Through rates between Victoria & Comox.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agt
my2

From Terminal or Interior Points the

Northern Pacific Railroad

Is the line to take

To all Points East and South.

It is the Dining Car Route. It runs through Vestibuled trains every day in the year to

ST. PAUL and CHICAGO

(NO CHANGE OF CARS)

Composed of Dining Cars unsurpassed,
Pullman Drawing Room Sleepers.
Of Latest Equipment

Tourist Sleeping Cars.

Best that can be constructed and in which accommodations are both Free and furnished for holders of First or Second Class Tickets, and

Elegant Day Coaches.

A continuous line connecting with all lines, affording direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper reservations can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS To and from all Points in America, England and Europe can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

For full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent, or

E. E. BLACKWOOD,
Freight and Ticket Agent,
82 Gov't St., cor. Bastion, Victoria,
A. D. CHARLTON,
Ass't Gen. Pass. Agt.,
121 First st., corner Washington, Portland, Or.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

Lots 1725, 1726 and part of Lot 182 E, Victoria City; and the East half of Suburban Lot 52, Esquimalt District.

A CERTIFICATE of Indefeasible Title to hereditaments will be issued to Carlo Bossi on the 7th day of May, 1891, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me, in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest therein, or any part thereof.
C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria,
28th February, 1891. mr1-3m

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late firm of John Weiler, prior to January 31st, are hereby requested to call and settle their account at once at the office of Weiler Bros.
Victoria, Feb. 20, 1891. fe22-12t

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Joseph H. Baker and Jerome E. Church, under the firm name of J. H. Baker & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the business will henceforth be carried on by the said Joseph H. Baker, who assumes all liabilities of the late firm and to whom must be paid all credits due to the said firm.
J. H. BAKER.
fe27 J. E. CHURCH.

FOR XMAS
—AND—
New Year's Presents

Hyacinth Glasses in great variety and highly ornamental designs.
Fancy Flower Pots.
Flowering Plants and Cut Flowers.
Also Holly for decorating.

G. A. McTAVISH
Nurseryman, Seedsman and Florist,
PARK ROAD. au21

GEO. A. SARGISON
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Accountant & Agent,
48 LANGLEY ST.

J. & A. BOSKOWITZ,
WHARF STREET,
Highest Cash Prices Paid for Furs and Deer Skins

SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.

DESPATCH A STEAMER EVERY FIVE days for San Francisco, carrying Her Majesty's mails, from Outer Wharf at 11 a.m.
Umatilla, - - - March 5
R. P. RITHET & CO.,
mar26 Agents

ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RAILWAY

Steamer ISABEL
J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after November 19th, 1889,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
The Steamer ISABEL will sail as follows,
CALLING AT WAY PORTS:
Leave Victoria for Nanaimo, Tuesdays, 5.00 a.m.
" Nanaimo " Comox, Wed'days, 7.00 "
" Comox " Nanaimo, Fridays, 7.00 "
" Nanaimo " Victoria, Saturdays, 7.00 "
For freight or passage apply on board. feb

BRITISH BARK

"SCOTTISH BARD"
CAPT. CHARLESON,
FROM LONDON.

All claims against this vessel must be sent to the undersigned not later than Tuesday, 3rd, March.
R. P. RITHET & CO. (LTD.),
fe28 Consignees.

From London for Victoria Direct.

The 100 A 1 Iron Barque
"WANLOCK"
745 TONS REGISTER,
will sail from London for Victoria direct on May 10th.
For particulars apply to
TURNER, BEETON & CO.,
fe27 12t Wharf Street.

FOR THE NORTH

C.P.N. Co's Steamer
"DANUBE"
(CAPTAIN WALBRAN)
Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co's Wharf, for
FORT SIMPSON AND WAY PORTS
On Wednesday, March 4th,
at 6 o'clock p.m.
For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, Wharf street, Victoria, B.C.
The Company reserves the right to change this notice at any time without notification.
fe21-td JNO. IRVING, Manager.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Time Table No. 13, takes effect July 17, 1890.

Vancouver Route:
Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday at 3 o'clock, a.m.
Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday, at 14:30 o'clock or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route:
LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster Ladner's Land'g and Lulu Island—Sunday at 23 o'clock. Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R train No. 2, going east Monday.)
For Plumper Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock.
For Moresby Island—Friday at 7 o'clock.
LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria—Monday at 14:30 o'clock; Thursday Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass—Saturday at 7 o'clock.

Fraser River Route:
Steamers leave New Westminster for CHILLIWHACK and Way Landings every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route:
Steamships of this Co. will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports on the FIRST and FIFTEENTH of each month. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route:
Steamer MAUDE leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports when sufficient inducements offer.

Bute Inlet Route:
Steamer RAINBOW leaves every Tuesday at 7 a. m. for Cowichan, New Westminster, Burrard Inlet, Bute Inlet and way ports.
The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification. Steamers leave by Standard time.
JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. jy25

B. C. Pottery and Terra Cotta Co.
(LIMITED.)
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - $60,000
OFFICE.
61 YATES STREET (Upstairs)
WORKS.
CONSTANCE COVE ROAD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Vitrified Sewer Pipe,
Agricultural Drain Tile,
Terra Cotta Ware,
Chimney Tiles and Tops,
Flower Pots, Etc., Etc.
Ornamental Work for Buildings
A SPECIALTY. no15

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.

THE HALL of the above Society in Musgrave Block, Broad Street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms. fe4-1m

For Health, Comfort and Economy

Have your doors and windows fitted with

"The Champion" Weather Strip.

It will keep out dust, draft, wind, rain and snow, stop the excruciating noise of rattling sashes and doors, preserve the carpets and furniture and diminish the fuel bill. Sold and fitted by
J. P. BURGESS,
10 Broughton Street.

BOURCHIER, CROFT & MALLETTE,

Real Estate Brokers.

BRANCH OFFICE:
PORT ANGELES,
FRONT STREET.

ASK FOR OUR LISTS.
"Second to None."

BRANCH OFFICE:
NEW WESTMINSTER
HAMLEY BLOCK.

ja11

The Colonist.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1891.

LITTLE LOCALS.

For shaving materials, etc., go to Fox's, 78 Government street. tf

Carpenters' and Gardening Tools at Cheapside. *

There was no quorum at the city council last evening

No eastern mail by the Louise last night. Train four hours late.

Stoves and cutlery at Cheapside. *

Another central Hall for Public Meetings. See Advertisement "Lyceum." *

The telegrams last night were few and far between. All the lines were in trouble.

A large assortment of bird cages just opened at R. A. Brown & Co.'s 80 Douglas street. *

See the fine assortment of enamelled ware at R. A. Brown & Co's, 80 Douglas street. *

The thermometer at Revelstoke on Thursday last registered six degrees below zero.

Messrs. Templeman and Marchant addressed the electors at Parson's Bridge last night.

Toilet articles, perfumery, etc., at Jones' drug store, Government street. Dispensing a specialty. 1w

Some special bargains in carpet remnants to be had at Weiler Bros, successors to John Weiler, 51 to 55 Fort street. *

Remember Mortimer & Co.'s auction sale of general goods to-night at 122 Government street.

Postmaster Shakespeare filled in yesterday about 100 pledges for the Gorge road Methodist church Band of Hope.

See the 300-candle power and other lamps at R. A. Brown & Co's, Douglas street.

Table cutlery, bread plates, table mats, at Fox's, 78 Government street. d14-1m

A nice line of pocket knives, razors, scissors and table cutlery, just opened at Fox's, 78 Government street. tf

On Sunday morning a sermon was preached in Pandora Avenue Methodist Church apropos to the centenary of the death of John Wesley.

Mr. G. G. Gwynne has resigned as Deputy Attorney-General, a position which he filled for the past few months. His successor has not yet been appointed.

If you intend furnishing please call and examine our stock, and get prices on furniture, carpets, curtains, etc, and we think it will be to your interest, as we carry the largest stock in all lines in the city. Weiler Bros., successors to John Weiler, 51 to 55 Fort street. *

Only one case was disposed of in court yesterday morning, and that was Lucy, an Indian girl, who was charged with being drunk and fined $5. Several other cases were remanded until Magistrate Richards takes his seat in court.

KARL KOSCHE, wig maker and hairdresser, takes pleasure in notifying his customers and the public in general, that he is ready for business again. Hair cutting a specialty. No shaving. Mrs. Kosche will attend to the ladies' department. A well selected stock of hair goods and ornaments on hand. Theatrical wigs and beards for hire. 31 Government st., Victoria. ja11-2m

By an error it was stated in the COLONIST of Sunday that the rooms of the Trades' and Labor Council would be opened on Wednesday. This is an error in so far as the name of the institution is concerned. The Trades and Labor Club is purely a workingman's institution and has nothing to do with the trades' societies. The club will partake very much of the nature of a Mechanics' Institute, with the additional advantages of a club and coffee room.

HIGHEST CASH prices paid for ladies' and gent's cast off clothing. Address—S. Cooness, 2nd door west Broad st., on Johnson. *

STILL ANOTHER.

The Liberal Candidate in Chateauguay Withdraws—A Liberal Stronghold Given to the Conservatives.

Six days have hardly passed since the precipitate retreat of the Liberals in West Toronto, and now comes the news from Chateauguay of a Conservative success even more marked than that of Sir Donald Smith. Mr. Holton, the Liberal candidate in the county, refuses to continue the fight, and this assures the return by acclamation next Thursday of the Conservative candidate, Mr. Walsh. This intelligence has come like a thunderbolt in the headquarters of the Liberals in Montreal. They have to see one of their strongholds surrendered to the Conservatives fifteen days before the date fixed for the general assault. In Chateauguay the retirement of Mr. Holton has caused a consternation . . . Mr. Holton retires before the popular sentiment of the county, which is unanimously opposed to "unlimited reciprocity." When we reflect that this Liberal fortress, for 27 years in the power of the Rouge party, is upon the American frontier, and that the population is composed of the richest and most practical farmers in Canada, we can easily calculate what will be the sentiment of the farmers in other parts of the country with regard to this glaring deception called "unlimited reciprocity."—La Minerve.

In Commemoration.

The congregation of the Gorge Road Methodist Church, held service on Sunday in commemoration of John Wesley. The Methodists generally throughout Canada held service in memory of their leader, who died one hundred years ago.

Victoria Public Library.

There were 3,131 books lent by the Public Library last month, distributed as follows: Ladies, 1,398; gentlemen, 1,733. The most loaned in any one day during the month was 245, and the average distribution per day was 130. There were 89 cards issued, the ladies receiving 28, and gentlemen 61.

Inland Revenue Returns

The following are the revenue returns for the month of February:—

Spirits	$ 3,771 07
Malt	631 00
Tobacco	1,671 30
Cigars	663 15
Petroleum inspection	293 10
Tota	$ 7,036 12

A Full Board.

A full board of the directors of the Jubilee hospital met yesterday afternoon and passed by-laws and also rules for the guidance of patients and conduct of nurses. A long discussion about drainage took place, but nothing definite was done. After the general routine of business was finished the meeting adjourned.

Onward and Upward.

The tenants in the old wooden buildings on Yates street, opposite the Bank of B. N. A., have moved out, and the work of demolition will be commenced at once. Mr. George S. Russell has taken temporary quarters in the brick building next to W. J. Jeffree's, He has leased one of the stores in the new building, which will be specially fitted up for him, and he intends when settled in his new shop to have one of the best appointed establishments on the Pacific coast.

Quick, Safe and Comfortable.

The Canadian Pacific Railway offers special inducements to travellers. Through train service daily to Montreal, Halifax, New York, all points east and South. Five to ten dollars cheaper than other lines.

ALLAN CAMERON, Agent.

Young Ladies Journal, 30 cents per copy, at T. N. Hibben & Co.'s.

IN CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Drake.)

Cowan and Wilson v. Eldridge—Settled.

Redgrave v. Redgrave—By petition to fix day of trial. Trial before common jury on the 11th inst. Eberts and Taylor for plaintiff.

Turner v. Prevost—Extend time for appearance. Yates and Jay for plaintiff; M. Aikman for defendant.

Prevost v. McNeill—To advise D. R. Harris as plaintiff and amend writ. No order needed. Mr. Wilson for plaintiff; Mr. Hett for defendant.

In the matter of proposed petition of E. Russell for appointment of guardian *ad litem*. Confirmed. Mr. C. D. Mason for plaintiff; Ex Parte defendant.

CARD FROM DR. REID.

TO THE EDITOR:—As I have been absent from the city for some weeks, on account of sickness I have not seen the papers regularly; but had my attention called to an error in a report of an important missionary service, held in the school-room of Christ's Church Cathedral some time ago, in which I am given cerdit for being present and taking part in the proceedings—an honor that belongs to some other gentleman. I only refer to this case of mistaken identity because it is leading to expectations that I should attend many public meetings before I am sufficiently restored to enable me to do so safely. By medical advice, I am to abstain as much as possible from attendance at week evening meetings for a season.

JOHN REID.

25 Richardson street, Victoria, B. C.

A Lady Lecturer.

Mrs. F. C. Reynolds, wife of C. B. Reynolds, will deliver a course of three lectures at the Victoria, on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday evenings next, 8th, 9th and 10th, under the auspices of the Victoria Secular Union. Her subjects are: Sunday, "Woman—past, present, and future;" Monday, "The Gospel of Humanity;" Tuesday, "Facts and Fancies."

AUCTION SALE

W. R. CLARKE, AUCTIONEER.

I am instructed by A. J. Clark, Esq., to sell at his residence, 5 Hill Street, Work Estate, between King's Road and Hillside Avenue, off First Street, on

Tuesday, March 10, 11 a.m.

Parlor and Bedroom Suites, Carpets, Pictures, Bed Lounge, Chairs, Tables, Perambulators, Sewing Machines, Linoleum, Garden Tools, Crockery, and a multiplicity of articles.

Terms cash.

W. R. CLARKE, Auctioneer.

mr1

LOST—A Fox Terrier Dog, colored white, with black ears and nose; answers to the name of "Gip." A reward is offered for his return to 151 Pandora St. fe27

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to give notice that he has removed to No. 63 Government St., two doors north from his late office.

JOHN J. AUSTIN,
P. O. Box 50. Office, 63 Government St.
mr1-1m

I HEREBY give notice that at the next Meeting of the Board of License Commissioners I intend to apply for a transfer of License for the Nickel Plate Saloon from Thos. Garvin to myself.

ARTHUR FOX.

Victoria, Feb. 4, 1891. 6-1m

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R.—Regular Communication first Thursday each month at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets, at 7:30 p.m. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.

jan1-1y R. B. ESNOUF, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO DEPOSITORS.

The British Columbia Land and Investment Agency, Ld.

(SUCCESSORS TO ALLSOP & MASON.)

In view of the low rate of interest given by the Dominion Savings Bank Department, and the restrictions imposed as to the amount to be deposited, this Company is now prepared to receive money on deposit, in large or small amounts, at interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on favorable terms as to notice, etc.

The offices of the Company have been removed to 40 Government street, the premises lately occupied by the Telegraph Company.

de19-1m

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT—We BUY AND SELL DRAFTS on all the principal cities of CANADA, EUROPE and the UNITED STATES, at the MOST FAVORABLE RATES. We also buy and sell STOCKS and SHARES. Offers will be received for 19 TRAMWAY SHARES.

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT—We have a large list of PROPERTY for sale from which we extract the following:

First-class boarding house, furnished	$11,500	5¼ acres, cleared, Esquimalt Road	$ 7,000	Lots on Burnside Road, each	$ 325
House, 15 rooms and 2 acres, off Fort St.	12,000	17½ acres, Fowl Bay Road, per ¼ acre	400	" Oak Bay Avenue	$ 600 and 320
" 11 " 1.10 " N.Chath'm St.	5,500	Acreage, Saanich, from $6 per acre to	1,500	" in Victoria West	750 " 360
" 8 " James Bay	3,700	Acreage, Lake Hill Estate, from $200 to	325	" Fernwood Estate	900 " 500
" 6 " James Bay	2,650	3½ acres Belcher St., beautiful site	12,000	" on Cadboro Bay Road	1,000 " 375
3 houses, 6 rooms, James Bay, each	1,900	½ acre, Oak Bay Avenue	1,200	" Work Estate	1,000 " 500
House, 8 rooms, Fowl Bay Road	1 700	Acreage, Cook St., per acre	3,000	" Gov't st. and Douglas st.	15,000 " 10,000

We have a large list of property for sale in ABERDEEN, on GRAY'S HARBOR, and in SOUTH BEND on WILLAPA HARBOR, MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE. CITY AGENTS FOR THE CALEDONIAN INSURANCE CO. OF EDINBURGH.

A. W. MORE & CO., TURNER BLOCK, DOUGLAS STREET,

Late of The Clydesdale Bank, Glasgow, &c., Scotland; The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, London, England; The Bank of British Columbia, Victoria and Nanaimo, B.C.

ja11-6m

TO ELECTORS

The Committee rooms of Messrs. Prior and Earle, over Morrison's drug store, at the corner of Fort and Government Streets, are now open daily, from 10 a.m.

H. D. HELMCKEN, Sec'y.

fe24-tf

P. T. JOHNSTON & Co.

Have now ready for Sale a large and varied assortment of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens, Herbaceous Plants, Bulbs, Etc.

Including all the old favorites and some never before offered to the Public.

Grasses, Clover, and all other Seeds at Lowest Prices.

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